The Bombay Gazette.

No. 6,71017.—New Series. BOMBAY :—SATURDAY, JANUARY 4, 1868. Annual Subscription in advance...Rupees Fifty-Two

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

For a year in advance, delivered in Town	Rs.	52	0
——— including postage	,,	[illegible]	0
For half a year in advance, delivered in Town	,,	28	0
——— including postage	,,	38	0
For three months in advance, delivered in Town	,,	16	0
——— including postage	,,	21	0
For one month, delivered in Town	,,	6	0
——— including postage	,,	7	12
Single Copy for Cash	,,	0	4
Back Numbers	,,	0	8

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten lines and under

First insertion	Rs.	5	0
Second Ditto	,,	2	8
Third Ditto	,,	2	8
Fourth and succeeding insertions	,,	0	2 As. per

line but no advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion .. 7 As. per line.
Second Ditto .. 4 ,, ,,
Third and succeeding 2 ,, ,,
In the native languages, double the above.
Domestic Occurrences. Each—Rupee 1.

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF via KURRACHEE AND GUADUR.

(Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.)

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under mail contract with Government, despatch Steamers twice a month from Bombay to the Persian Gulf, touching at Kurrachee, Guadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, and Bussorah.

Leave Bombay	3rd & 17th	Leave Bussorah	31st & 4th
,, Kurrachee		,, Bushire	
,, Guadur		,, Linga	
,, Muscat		,, Bunder Abbas	
,, Bunder Abbas		,, Muscat	
,, Linga		,, Guadur	
,, Bushire		,, Kurrachee	
Arrive Bussorah		Arrive Bombay	

Bombay, 26th December, 1867. W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under contract with Government despatch a Steamer with mails, passengers, and Cargo to Kurrachee twelve hours after arrival of the P. and O. Company's Mail Steamers from Suez.

DATES OF DEPARTURE.

From Bombay usually about........ 11th and 25th.
,, Kurrachee on........ 5th and 20th.

The S. S. "COMORIN," 453 Tons, 80 H. P., Captain R. Taunton, will sail for Kurrachee, twelve hours after the arrival of the next Overland Mail.

N. B.—When the English Mail arrives betwixt 6 P. M. and 6 A. M. the Kurrachee Steamer sails ; usually twelve hours after, but when it arrives betwixt 6 A. M. and 6 P. M. it is despatched at 7 the following morning ; this is to avoid Passengers embarking at night. When the sailing time falls upon a Sunday the Steamer is despatched at 7 A. M. on the Monday morning.

Bombay, 26th December, 1867. W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST CEYLON MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED) under contract with Government, despatch steamers as above with mails, passengers, and cargo on the following dates :—

Leave Bombay	15	Leave Calcutta	12
,, Carwar	16	,, Bimlipatam	18
,, Mangalore	17	,, Vizagapatam	18
,, Cannanore	18	,, Coconada	19
,, Calicut	18	,, Madras	23
,, Cochin	19	,, Pondicherry	
,, Tuticorin	20	,, Negapatam	24
,, Colombo	20	,, Galle	
,, Galle		,, Colombo	27
,, Negapatam	24	,, Tuticorin	28
,, Pondicherry		,, Cochin	29
,, Madras	27	,, Calicut	30
,, Coconada	29	,, Cannanore	1
,, Vizagapatam	30	,, Mangalore	1
,, Bimlipatam	30	,, Carwar	2
Arrive Calcutta	3	Arrive Bombay	4

The Steam-ship "RANGOON," 549 Tons, 130 H. P., Captain John T. Lewis, will sail for Coast and Calcutta and on the 15th January 1868, at noon.

The steamers leaving Calcutta and Bombay on the 15th of the month, call at Tuticorin and Colombo.

This route is the most expeditious and economical for passengers for the Neilgherrie district, Bangalore, and Madras, who can land at Calicut for Beypore, and proceed from thence by rail.

Passengers for Calcutta can take the same route, picking up the steamer at Madras.

Passengers for Rangoon, Akyab or Moulmein can proceed by the steamers of the 15th and tranship to the Rangoon mail steamer which leaves Madras on the 3rd.

N. B.—Until further notice there will be no steamers leaving Bombay and Calcutta on the 1st of each month for the Coast and intermediate ports.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 26th December, 1867

STEAM TO VEERAWUL, MANGROLE, POREBUNDER, DWARKA, AND CUTCH MANDVEE.

THE first Class Steam Ship "MOUNTSTUART ELPHINSTONE," Captain J. Duffy, will sail for the above Ports on MONDAY, the 6th instant, at 4 P. M.

For Freight and Passage apply to MANEKLAL LULLOOBHOY, Bazaar Gate Street, No. 48.

MANEKLAL LULLOOBHOY, Manager.

2nd January 1868.

FOR COCHIN.

THE British Ship "BOSWORTH" to sail on 10th January. For Freight or Passage apply to Captain or CURSETJEE MUNCHERJEE Agent for the Ship.

No. 10, Apollo Street,
Bombay, 31st December, 1867.

PATON & CHARLES'

SKIN SOAPS, TOILET SOAPS, WHITE WINDSOR HONEY, Glycerine, Brown Windsor and other Fancy Soaps. In 1-lb. and ½-lb. Bars, Tablets, and POUND PACKETS.

Orders through English Correspondents, or direct, accompanied by instructions for payment in London, immediately attended to.

TUNNEL SOAP WORKS,
148, WAPPING, LONDON, E.

MUNICIPALITY OF BOMBAY.—NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.—With reference to the advertisement for Tenders for the construction of a new Road from the junction of the Baboola Tank Road to the North approach of the Elphinstone Over Bridge—Contractors are hereby informed that the time for sending in Tenders has been extended up to the 11th instant,

By order of the Municipal Commissioner,
RUSSEL AITKEN,
Executive Engineer, Municipality, 2nd January, 1868.

METAL MART, BOREE BUNDER.—Galvanised Corrugated Iron, Cast and Wrought Iron and Lead Piping, Bar Iron, Boiler Plates, Angle and T. Iron, Cast and Sheer Steel, Steam and Hand Cranes, and Crab Winches, Steam and Hand Pumps, Steam Engines from 8 to 16 H. P., Leather Belting Contractors' Plant, Ornamental Cast Iron Gates, Railing, and Verandahs. Estimates furnished for all kinds of Machinery and Iron Work.

W. NICOL & Co.

MATCHES.

BRYANT & MAY'S
PATENT SAFETY MATCHES
LIGHT ONLY ON THE BOX.
Trade Mark—an Ark.

BRYANT & MAY'S
VICTORIA PARAFFIN MATCHES,
SLIDE BOXES.

BRYANT & MAY'S
JONKOPINGS TANDSTICKORS,

All the above are carefully packed, and guaranteed suitable for the Indian climate.

BRYANT & MAY, LONDON E.

FRAUD.

On the 27th June, 1866, MOTEEWALLAH, a Printer, was convicted at the Supreme Court, Calcutta, of counterfeiting the LABELS of Messrs. CROSSE & BLACKWELL, London, and was sentenced by Mr. Justice Phear to TWO YEARS RIGOROUS IMPRISONMENT

And on the 30th of the same month, for SELLING SPURIOUS ARTICLES bearing Labels in imitation of Messrs. CROSSE & BLACKWELL'S, SHAIK BACHOO was sentenced, by the Suburban Magistrate at Sealdah, to TWO YEARS RIGOROUS IMPRISONMENT. [illegible] Any one SELLING SPURIOUS OIL-[illegible], under Crosse & Blackwell's name, will [illegible] same punishment, and will be vigorously [illegible] Purchasers are recommended to examine all [illegible] before taking delivery of them. The [illegible] manufactures of Messrs. Crosse & Blackwell [illegible] from EVERY RESPECTABLE DEALER

[illegible] MAHOGANY FURNITURE, [illegible] CHINA, AND THE COLONIES.

HEAL & SON [illegible] ESPECIALLY [illegible] USE IN EX-[illegible] TES, Bed-Room Fu[illegible]e, which is en-[illegible] Veneer.

[illegible] AND BRASS BEDSTEADS [illegible] parts of the World. Their stock consists of 2,500 Bedsteads.

HEAL & SON'S PATENT HORSEHAIR MATTRESS The [illegible] is for preventing the material from felting into a mass, and is especially suited for warm climates.

ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE FOR INDIA, CHINA, AND THE COLONIES, of Bedsteads, Bedding, and Bed-Room Furniture, sent Free to every part of the World to which there is Book Post.

HEAL & SON,
BEDSTEAD, BEDDING, AND BED ROOM FURNITURE MANUFACTURERS,
196, 197 & 198, TOTTENHAM COURT ROAD, LONDON. W.

*** Remittances and Orders must be made payable in London.

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND FREIGHT ROUTE.

STEAM TO ADEN, SUEZ AND LIVERPOOL.

THE Bombay and Bengal Steam Ship Company (Limited) will despatch steamers to Suez about the 5th and 20th of each month calling at Aden. Returning steamers will leave Suez about the 1st and 15th of every month. Through Bills of Lading to Liverpool (by steamer from Alexandria) will be granted by the undersigned, and from Liverpool to Bombay by the Company's Agent in England.

RATES OF FARES TO SUEZ.

First Class..............£45 } Exclusive of Wines.
Second Class.............£25 }

For Freight or Passage apply to Messrs. Tod, Kennard & Co., 11, Rumford Street, Liverpool ; Messrs. Tod, Rathbone & Co., Alexandria ; or the undersigned at Bombay.

The Steam-ship "MULA," 880 Tons, Captain Child, will be despatched on the 9th January 1868. No Cargo will be received on board after mid-day of the 8th.

STEARNS, HOBART & Co.
Treasurers and Managers.

STEAM TO TRIESTE AND VENICE.

THE Bombay and Bengal Steam Ship Company (Limited) under arrangements entered into with the Austrian Lloyd's Steam Navigation Company, book cargo through to both the above ports, and passengers to Trieste only.

For Passengers.

First Class..............£ 64 10 0 } Including Railway
Second Class.............£ 37 5 0 } Transit thro' Egypt.

For further particulars and rates of freight apply to
STEARNS, HOBART & Co.,
Treasurers and Managers.

Bombay, 12th July 1866.

STEAM TO MARSEILLES.

THE BOMBAY AND BENGAL STEAM SHIP COMPANY (LIMITED).—Under arrangements entered into with the Compagnie Marseillaise de Navigation à Vapeur, are prepared to undertake the carriage of passengers and cargo between Bombay and Marseilles.

For Freight and Passage apply to Messrs. FRAISSINET PERE et Fils Marseilles or to the undersigned at Bombay.

STEARNS, HOBART & Co.,
Treasurers and Managers.

23rd May 1867.

OVERLAND PASSENGERS.

GENTLEMEN proceeding Home should procure their requirements at BADHAM'S. Goods will be found suited to the climate and of the most modern style.

REQUIREMENTS FOR THE VOYAGE.

½ Dozen Silk and Wool Shirts.	1 Scarf Ring.
½ ,, Linen Collars.	1 Walking Stick.
½ ,, Under-Vests.	1 Umbrella.
1 ,, Fine White Cotton Socks.	1 Binocular Glass.
	1 Rug with Strap.
1 ,, Fine Colored do.	1 Dressing Bag.
1 ,, White Cambric Handkerchiefs.	1 Hand Portmanteau.
	2 Overland Trunks.
1 ,, Colored do. do.	1 Clothes Bag.
1 (one) Overland Suit.	1 Opera Hat.
2 (two) Sleeping Suits.	1 Travelling Hat.
2 (two) Pairs Kid Gloves.	1 Courier Bag.
6 (six) Scarfs and Ties.	1 Easy Chair.

Apollo House. BADHAM & Co.

CORRESPONDING FIRM :
BADHAM BROTHERS.

MILITARY AND CIVIL KIT FOR ABYSSINIA

REQUIREMENTS.

1 Dozen Warm Flannel Shirts.
½ ,, Warm Lambs' Wool under Shirts.
1 ,, Thick Lambs' Wool Socks.
1 ,, Merino Socks.
1 One Warm Camp Rug.
1 One Solid Leather Trunk.
½ Dozen Flannel Sleeping Suits indispensable.
1 One Warm Lounging Suit.

Apollo House. BADHAM & Co.

NOTICES.

NOTICE.—The undersigned has THIS DAY commenced business as General Agent under the style of Wm. WATSON & Co. Wm. WATSON.

No. 17, Church Gate Str. Fort, Bombay, 1st January 1868.

THE BOMBAY AND BENGAL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY (LIMITED) IN LIQUIDATION. —NOTICE is hereby given, that a first distribution of assets of Rs. 550 per share will be paid on production of share-certificates at the registered office of the Company, Elphinstone Circle, on and after Friday, January 3rd, 1868.

W. F. STEARNS.
MORARJEE GOCULDASS.
Liquidators of the B. & B. S. S. Co. Lt.

Bombay, 26th December, 1867.

NOTICE TO OVERLAND PASSENGERS. —Messrs. ROGHE & Co., 14, Meadow Street, have been appointed Agents for the undersigned, and will arrange to land all heavy luggage from Steamers for Passengers proceeding Inland by Deccan Horse Dak as well as ship it from the Railway Station for those bound homewards.—Daks will also be booked at the office, 14 Meadow Street.

HOWARD BROTHERS,
Proprietors "Deccan Horse Dak" and "Jubbulpore Bullock Train."

Bombay, 30th November, 1867.

NOTICE.—The Dispensing Department of Messrs. ROGERS and Co. being this day closed, Mr. Thomson who, for the last four years managed Messrs. R. and Co.'s Byculla Branch, begs most respectfully to solicit from the constituents of the old firm their esteemed patronage, which will at all times receive our prompt attention. Impressed with a deep sense of the importance of accuracy in the Dispensing of Medicines, it is our intention to devote unremitting personal attention, and to observe the utmost punctuality in that department of our establishment, which we have stocked with drugs and Chemicals of the most absolute purity, and which will enable us to prepare with exactness and uniformity the prescriptions of the Medical practitioners.

THOMSON & Co.

Chemists and Druggists, 22, Apollo Street, opposite the Secretariate.

NOTICE.—To be Sold by Public Auction in H. Majesty's Dock Yard, on MONDAY, the 6th January, 1868. H. M.'s Steamer "VICTORIA," of 705 Tons in Burthen, teak-built, coppered and copper-fastened, as she stands on the day of sale.

Terms of Sale.—The sale of the Vessel will not be considered final until the acceptance of the offer is sanctioned by Government, a deposit of 10 per cent is to be immediately paid at the time of sale, and good security given by the Purchaser for the payment of the remainder, which must be paid within eight days, after the acceptance of the offer by Government or the deposit will be forfeited and the Vessel resold at the risk and loss of the Purchaser, for further particulars apply to the undersigned.

GEO. T. ROBINSON,
Commander I. N., Marine Storekeeper.

Marine Storekeeper's Office, Bombay, 14th December 1867.

LINDLEY & WARREN, PHOTOGRAPHERS & JEWELLERS,

APOLLO STREET,
AND
CLARE ROAD, BYCULLA.

PHOTOGRAPHS in all the newest styles taken daily at the Studio in Apollo Street from 10 A. M. to 4 P. M.,

And by appointment, at No. 6, Clare Road, Byculla, from 7 to 9 A. M.

Lockets, Broaches, Bracelets, Earrings, Charms, Ladies and Gentlemen's Alberts and other Guard Chains, of first Class quality and make, also Carte de Visite and other Albums for 2 and 4, Cartes de Visite on a page. A collection of views, groups, and character are always open for inspection.

Ladies and Gentlemen purchasing any articles of Jewellery from L. & W. that will carry a Photo., will have the same taken and inserted free of charge.

Mrs. HERN,

3, MEADOW STREET, FORT.

HAS the pleasure to announce the arrival "Per Overland," of an extensive assortment of Fashionable Millinery, &c. :—

BONNETS of every description.
HATS for Ladies and Children.
INFANTS WHITE and COLORED Silk Hats and Hoods.
A SELECT assortment of FINEST FRENCH FLOWERS, for Bonnets and Head-dresses.
FEATHERS, Ribbons, Blonde, Laces.
New Jackets without sleeves in embroidered Silk, Llama and Cluny Lace.
GARABALDI'S in great variety.
BLACK Lace Shawls and Rotondes.
,, Silk Paletots in all the newest shapes.
,, ,, ,, for Children.
BALL DRESSES, Berthes, Fans, Lace Handkerchiefs.
GLACE SILKS, Black, White, and Colored.
MOIRE ANTIQUE ,, ,,
GRENADINE, MOHAIRS, TARLATANS, ALPACA'S, new light Rep Silk for Dresses, LLAMAS, MERINOES, PIQUES, DORIAS, CHINTZ,
BRIDAL WREATHS, Colored Wreaths and Head-dresses.
WHITE and COLORED PETTICOATS. Black, White, and Colored Creps.
KINCKERBOCKER suits for Boys, Children's Dresses.
READY MADE SKIRTS.
JET Chains.
,, Brooches,
,, Earrings.
,, Buckles.
,, Combs.
GOLD Buckles.
,, Combs, &c., &c.

Has always on hand a large and fashionable stock of MILLINERY, BONNETS, HATS, FEATHERS, FLOWERS, TRIMMINGS, DRESSES, BALL DRESSES, &c., &c. and is prepared to execute WEDDING, MOURNING AND OTHER ORDERS.

Up-country orders must be accompanied by a remittance or satisfactory reference in Bombay.

NOTICES.

PESTONJEE EDULJEE SHROFF.—Livery Stables, Calbadevee Road, opposite the Nuthoo Hibram.

P. E. S. lets out on hire good Palanquin Shigrams, Phaetons, Broughams, or Carriages, with either one horse or a pair.—Carges moderate. Terms cash in advance.

ORDERED from HOME, expressly for ABYSSINIA, and just received, a splendid consignment of first-class everlasting Boots, to lace and with elastic sides—also a quantity of Enamel'd Antigroplo Leggings. R. PARTRIDGE.

Red Boot Mart.

Terms—Cash.

ROYAL HOTEL, FORT.—CLARENDON FAMILY HOTEL, BYCULLA.—The Proprietors of the above old establishments have much pleasure in stating that they have recently made extensive alterations and prepared to accommodate families at all times at moderate charges. Carriages to be had at landing passing.

ROSSELET & Co.
ESTABLISHED 1858.
CHRONOMETER MAKERS, JEWELLERS, OPTICIANS, ENGRAVERS, &c.
No. 6, MEADOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

WATERPROOF JET ENAMEL FOR HARNESS, CARRIAGE HEADS, APRONS, BOOTS, &c.—This Preparation is impervious to wet, may be handled when dry without soiling the hands, and after a few applications, produces a permanent polish, equal to Patent Leather. Harness Coated with it may be turned out in the heaviest rain, and worst roads without any injury to the Jet.

Stone bottles containing nearly a Pint. Rs. 1.
or per dozen. Rs 9. Cash

Rampart Row. SOUNDY & Co.

ESTATE OF KARSANDAS MADHAVADAS AND COMPANY.—A first dividend of 1¾ (one and three quarters) per cent. on the admitted claims will be payable at the Office of the undersigned, No. 33, Meadow Street, on WEDNESDAY, the 18th instant, and on subsequent days.

Creditors are requested to produce any vouchers in their possession in substantiation of their claims.

Wm. A. HOUSTOUN,
Manager for Trustees.

Bombay, 14th December, 1867.

PICTURE FRAME MOULDINGS.—The Best and Cheapest House in the trade. 1½-inch double OG Maple 18s. per dozen, 12 feet lengths ; 2-inch ditto 24s. 2½-inch ditto 30s. Rosewood and Walnut same price.

GOOD MOULDINGS AND WELL POLISHED. Gilt insides ½-inch 3s. 6d. per dozen, 6 feet ; ¾-inch ditto 5s. 1½-inch ditto 8s.

GILT FRAME MOULDINGS, 1-inch 10s. per dozen ; 1½-inch ditto 15s. ; 1½-inch ditto 20s., 6 feet. Large assortment of Chromo-Lithographs, 24 different subjects, 29 by 22, 7s. 6d. each.

Engravings of every description kept in stock ; also some cheap Prints, 30 by 24, 9s. per dozen : Rings 2s per gross. GEORGE REES, 57, Drury Lane, London. Estab. 1800.

NOTICE.—Sealed Tenders will be received by the Marine Storekeeper, at the Bombay Dockyard, up to 12 o'clock of the 31st January 1868, for the supply, by Contract, specified in the Schedule, for one year, from 1st April 1868 to 31st March 1869.

Tenders to be superscribed Tenders for the Supply of Miscellaneous Articles.

Tenders will not be received after the hour named.

Tenders must show a rate for each and every article comprised therein.

Parties may tender for one or as many complete classes as they please, but not for a portion of a class.

Each tender before being opened must be accompanied by the requisite deposit in Cash.

Persons desirous of undertaking the Contract can obtain, on application at this Office, printed Forms of Tenders, Schedules of the Articles to be supplied, and any other information they may require in connection with the Contract.

GEO. T. ROBINSON,
Commander I. N., Marine Storekeeper.

Marine Storekeeper's Office, Bombay, 20th December, 1867.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.—TENDERS are hereby invited for the supply, during the remainder of the year 1868, of the Articles included in the undermentioned Schedules of Stores :—

Schedule No. 1 Iron Mongery.
,, ,, 2 Stationery.
,, ,, 3 Building Materials.
,, ,, 4 Timber.
,, ,, 5 Castings (Brass and Iron).
,, ,, 6 Leather Articles.
,, ,, 7 Miscellaneous Articles.

Such of the Articles included in the above Schedules as may from time to time be ordered are to be delivered at the Municipal Stores on the Esplanade, or elsewhere in the Island of Bombay as may be directed.

Further information relating to the above contracts may be obtained at the office of the undersigned. Where also printed Schedules and Forms of Tender may be procured.

Tenders are to be sent in on or before TUESDAY, the 14th day of January 1868, addressed to A. T. CRAWFORD, Esq., Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay.

The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

By order of the Municipal Commissioner,
RUSSEL AITKEN,
Executive Engineer to the Municipality.

Bombay, 1st January, 1868.

GOOD NEWS FROM HOME.

A. ALLAN has the pleasure to announce the arrival of his NEW STOCK, which has been selected by himself from the best Manufacturers in England and the Continent, and from the superior quality of texture and design he begs to assert that they cannot be surpassed.

He respectfully invites his constituents and the Public in general to judge for themselves of the above fact.

SUPERFINE WEST OF ENGLAND BLACK CLOTH FOR DRESS AND FROCK COATS which for quality, cannot be equalled in Bombay.

A Splendid assortment of fancy silk mixed Coatings.
Do do. do. do. do. Trouserings
Black, Blue, and fancy Doeskins.
West of England Tweeds of every description.
A variety of Scotch Tweeds and fancy Angolas.
Best Black Silk, and fancy Velvet for Vestings.
Black and White Silk Moiree Antique for do.
Best White, and colored diamond quiltings for do.
Gentlemen's White Kid Gloves, best quality.
THE NEW REGULATION PATROL JACKET.
MILITARY, NAVAL AND CIVIL ORDERS PROMPTLY EXECUTED.

A. A. is determined that nothing shall be wanting on his part to ensure the satisfaction of his numerous customers.

REQUISITES FOR ABYSSINIA.

ALLAN'S CYCLONIAN WATERPROOF, DRAB COATS, LEGGINGS AND CAPS, Rs. 35,

Made expressly to resist the severest weather, warranted not to stick together, and will last for years. En route the Coat can be used to sleep on, to prevent damp ;

ELLWOOD'S AIR CHAMBER HATS

The Undress Air Chamber Forage Cap, the Bombay Staff Corps Helmets, Leather bound ; the Brisbane, Celestial and Oriental Chamber Hats, and a variety of other Hats and Balmoral Caps.

A. ALLAN, 17 Apollo Street.

D. S. KEMP & Co.

PHARMACEUTICAL CHEMISTS.
5, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.
(Next to Messrs. FORBES & Co.)

Under the management of D. S. KEMP, eight years partner in the Firm of

ROGERS & Co.
PHARMACEUTICAL CHEMISTS.
NOW DISSOLVING PARTNERSHIP.

THE business being specially organized for the dispensing of prescriptions, and the importation and the manufacture of pure drugs, chemical and pharmaceutical preparations, every appliance has been provided both in the laboratory and dispensing department to insure correctness and rapidity in compounding medicine, and to facilitate the preparation of remedies of guaranteed purity.

The dispensing of prescriptions is carried on by a staff of trained assistants under the immediate supervision of the manager, and is controlled by a system of check which, he ventures to think, will secure public confidence.

The long attention which the manager has devoted to the fitting up of MEDICINE CHESTS in this country will enable D. S. K. & Co to offer a selection of these invaluable requisites more varied than any hitherto available ; and the little book supplied with each Chest (D. S. K.'s Medicine Chest Companion) will fully explain the use of each remedy.

AERATED WATERS.—An inspection of their manufactory is invited. An improvement has been introduced by which uniformity of pressure is ensured, and escape of gas while bottling prevented.

Filtration, treatment with Charcoal and *tempering of the* water, are carefully provided for.

INVALIDS' AND INFANTS' FOODS.—D. S. K. & Co. have been entrusted with the Agency for Messrs. ALEX. ROBB & Co.'s Biscuits, regular supplies of which are received Overland. The various Foods, Cocoas, &c. from time to time recommended are always kept in stock.

WINES, SPIRITS, &c.—These being specially for invalids' use are necessarily of the choicest qualities. A list of the brands in stock will from time to time be issued.

PERFUMERY, and Sundries strictly connected with Medicine are kept only of the very finest qualities.

The attention of suburban residents is respectfully called to the following Post Office arrangements which will facilitate and expedite the execution of any orders that may be sent to D. S. K. & Co. from Byculla, Malabar Hill, Parell, Mazagon, Colaba, &c. Prescriptions transmitted in this manner will be dispensed and forwarded *at once.*

Prepaid Letters posted in any Street letter box in these districts.

Before 7-45 A. M.	will be	livered in	the Fort	at	10	A. M.
Do. 9-45 do.	do.	do.	do.	do.	11-30	do.
Do. 11-15 do.	do.	do.	do.	do.	12-30	P. M.
Do. 12-15 P. M.	do.	do.	do.	do.	2	do.
Do. 1-45 do.	do.	do.	do.	do.	5	do.
Do. 4-45 do.	do.	do.	do.	do.	8	A. M.

The manager trusts that those to whom he was known as a member of ROGERS and Co.'s firm will continue to favor him with their patronage, and begs to assure them that their wants shall always meet with the same attention as he formerly gave them in that business.

5, Elphinstone Circle ; next to Messrs. FORBES and Co., Bombay.

WANTED.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY a small DONKEY ENGINE, with Pumps combined. Apply to ALEX. C. BRICE & Co.,
1, Nesbit Lane, Fort.

Bombay, 24th December, 1867.

NOTICE.—WANTED, ENGINEERS for the Bombay Marine. Applications forwarding Testimonials to be addressed to the Superintendent of Marine.

By order of the Superintendent of Marine,
GEO. INGLE,
Secretary.

Superintendent's Office, Bombay, 16th Nov., 1867.

HOUSES, &c., TO LET.

TO LET.—Eligible Offices on the Second Floor of the Premises occupied by TREACHER & Co. (LIMITED), Rampart Row, Fort, and to whom for particulars as to rent &c., application should be made.

Fort, 24th December 1867.

TO LET.—ROOMS IN GRANT BUILDINGS.—The two houses in Forbes Street, next to Messrs BENNETT & Co.

The house No. 6 Cowasjee Patell Street, Fort. Stabling near the Elphinstone Circle.—Apply to REMINGTON & Co. Agents, Land Mortgage Bank of India, Limited.

NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT ICE HOUSE, No. 2, APOLLO STREET.—Hours for delivery of Ice, from 6 A. M., until 6 P. M., during the week, and from 6 until 10 A. M., Sundays.

Depot at Malabar Hill.

IN CASES OF ILLNESS, ICE MAY BE HAD AT FORT ICE HOUSE, AT NIGHT.

GOVERNMENT ICE HOUSE, No. 2, APOLLO STREET.—FOR SALE.—NATURAL LEAF TOBACCO, in 60 lbs. BOXES ; 25 Brls. CURRENTS, 300 lbs. each ; 1,000 Boxes BAR SOAP ; 3 Setts DEARBORNS' BALANCES, with PLATFORM, COTTON HOOKS, &c.

Also, preserved LOBSTERS, OYSTERS, TOMATOES, PEACHES, and CONDENSED MILK.

TREACHER AND COMPANY (LIMITED) —NOTICE is hereby given that the FOURTH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS will be held on the Fort Premises, 24 Rampart Row, on SATURDAY the 4th DAY of January 1868 at 3 P. M. for the transaction of the following business viz :—

1st. To receive the Directors' Report.
2nd. To elect a Director.
3rd. To elect Auditors.

By order of the Board,
HARRY HIBBERT, Secretary.

N. B.—The Transfer Books will be closed from the 26th December 1867 to the 4th January 1868 both days inclusive.

NOW READY, FULL CLOTH EXTRA.—Cash Rs. 20 ; Credit Rs. 23 ; Postage and forward 2 Rs. extra. The CODE OF CIVIL PROCEDURE, being Act VIII of 1859, and the Acts Amending it ; with notes of cases decided upon the different sections by the Courts at Calcutta, Madras, Bombay, and Agra ; the Acts and Charters establishing the High Courts at Calcutta, Madras, Bombay, and Agra ; the rules of practice of the Court at Calcutta, and rules as to appeals to the Privy Council ; an account of the Civil Courts in different parts of India ; the Small Cause Courts in the Mofussil and in the Presidency Towns ; the Act of Limitation, and the Stamp Acts.

By L. P. DELVES BROUGHTON, of Lincoln's Inn, Barrister, High Court, Calcutta. Wyman Bros., Publishers, Hare Street, Calcutta.

THE JUSTICES OF THE PEACE FOR THE CITY OF BOMBAY.—I hereby give notice that the Special General Meeting of the Justices of the Peace for the City of Bombay was on SATURDAY, the 21st day of December, instant, adjourned to WEDNESDAY, the 8th day of January 1868, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon precisely, when the following business left unfinished will be submitted for consideration :—

1. The report of the Financial Committee on the subject of the Financial position of the Municipality.

2. A letter from Abba Jacob and other Indigo Dyers, complaining of the Notice served on them by the Health Officer, to give up the places at present occupied by them,

C. E. STANGER LEATHES,
Clerk to the Justices of the Peace for the City of Bombay.

Bombay, Town Hall, 31st December, 1867.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

Ignatio Lawrence, Plaintiff } Suit No. 159 of 1866.
vs.
William Caves, Defendant. }

Auction Sale of valuable Property situate in the Oart called Zantvar, in Agiary Lane, on SATURDAY, the 4th day of January, 1868, at 4 o'clock P. M., Mr. G. B. GLADDING will submit to Public Auction, without reserve, on the premises. By order of the Sheriff of Bombay, and in pursuance of a decree of the High Court in that behalf. All that Messuage, Tenement or Dwelling-house with the appurtenances situate, lying, and being without the Fort of Bombay, under No. 37, in the Oart called Zantvar, belonging to the Confraria of S. D. S. Francisco of the Church of Nossa Senhora de Esperanca and bounded on the East by the house and compound of General Assemblies Institution, on the West by the house of John Pascoal De Mello, on the North by the house of Francisco O Penta and on the South by the house of Mrs. Anna de Souza.

Further particulars and information may be obtained on application to Messrs. ACLAND, PRENTIS and BISHOP, Solicitors, Bombay.

A. HAY, Sheriff.

NOTICE.—SEALED Tenders are hereby invited for the purchase of 35 Teak Logs and 102 Nelliampathy Teak Candies, the property of the Cochin Government and lying at the Timber Depot at Ponany.

2. Tenders will be received till MONDAY the 28th January 1868 and be opened on the following day in the Huzoor Cutcherry at Ernacollum in the presence of such of the parties interested as may be in attendance.

3. The Tenders should specify, in words at length, a rate per Candy all round for the Teak Logs and a rate per 100 Double Tuodas (twelve of which are equal to a Candy) for the Taldoms.

4. The Candy is equivalent in Malabar Measurement to one Cubic Kole, a Kole being equal to 28½ English Inches.

5. A Deduction of 15 per cent from the amount sale of the Logs and of 7½ per cent from that of the Taldoms will be allowed for defects.

6. The Tenders to be addressed to the Dewan of Cochin and to be superscribed "Tender for Teak Timber."

7. The Government reserves to itself the right of rejecting any or all of the Tenders which may be received without assigning a reason for so doing.

J. S. VERNEDE,
Commercial Agent to the Cochin Government.

Commercial Office, Ernacollum in Cochin, 24th Dec., 1867.

THE ELPHINSTONE FINANCIAL ASSOCIATION OF INDIA, LIMITED.—In pursuance of a requisition signed by 26 Shareholders representing 567 shares in the above Company, Notice is hereby given that an Extraordinary General Meeting of the registered Shareholders of the Company will be held at the Office of the Association, No. 19, David Sassoon's Buildings, Elphinstone Circle, on Wednesday, the 8th day of January 1868, at 3 P. M., for the transactions of the following business :—

To receive the audited Balance Sheet of the Company from 1st January to 31st October 1867.

2nd. To pass a resolution that the Association be wound up voluntarily under Act X. of 1866.

3rd. To appoint one or more Liquidators, and to fix his or their remuneration.

4th To pass a resolution giving the Liquidator or Liquidators the power specified by Section 174 of Act X of 1866 to compromise all calls and liabilities to calls, debts and liabilities capable of resulting in debts, and all claims, whether present or future subsisting or supposing to subsist between the Association and any contributory, or alleged contributory, or other debtor or person apprehending liability to the association, and all questions in any way relating to or affecting the Assets of the Association or the winding up of the Association generally upon such terms as may be agreed upon, with power for the Liquidators to take any security for the discharge of such debts or liabilities, and to give complete discharges in respect of all or any such calls, debts or liabilities.

5th. To consider the question of remuneration to the employes of the Association for the loss of their appointments.

ATMARAM BALCRUSTNA,
Manager and Ex-Officio Director.

GRANT ROAD THEATRE.

SATURDAY EVENING, 4th JANUARY.
GREAT ATTRACTION GRAND PROGRAMME.
AND
FAREWELL PERFORMANCE
OF
Messrs. HARVEY AND NISH'S
ORIGINAL
CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS
ENTIRELY NEW PROGRAMME
FOR THE OCCASION
MUSIC, MIRTH, MELODY AND MIMICRY
REIGNING SUPREME
TO-NIGHT
A CARNIVAL OF FAIR
INTRODUCING SEVERAL NEW FACES
AND
POSITIVELY LAST APPEARANCE
OF
UNCLE EPHE AND HIS FRIEND GEORGE
SLIM JIM—BARNEY—THE SMART BOY.

PRICES OF ADMISSION

Dress Circle........ R[illegible] Upper Circle........ Rs 2
Stalls .... ,, [illegible] Pit .... ,, 1

Tickets for sale and [illegible] secured at Messrs. SOUNDY and Co.'s where a plan of [illegible] Theatre can be seen and at the Box office, Theatre o[illegible] Evening of the Performance, Doors open at half pa[illegible] Commencing at 9 o'clock

NOTICES.

BOMBAY DIOCESAN BOARD OF EDUCATION,

FOR PROMOTING THE CHRISTIAN EDUCATION OF EUROPEAN AND EURASIAN CHILDREN THROUGHOUT THE PRESIDENCY OF BOMBAY.

MEMBERS OF THE BOARD.

Lord Bishop of Bombay, President, ex-officio.	
Hon. Sir R. Couch.	Ven. Archdeacon Leigh Lye.
Hon. Mr. Justice Gibbs.	Rev. F. J. Spring.
Hon. G. Foggo.	Rev. C. T. Wilson.
C. R. Chapman, Esq.	Rev. W. Maule.
A. T. Crawford, Esq.	Rev. G. C. Reynell.
A. R. Scoble, Esq.	Rev. T. K. Weatherhead.
H. M. Birdwood, Esq.	Rev. C. Gilder.
K. M. Chatfield, Esq.	

The Board makes grants to schools at Byculla, Colaba, Fort George, and to two schools at Poona. Amount of grants Rs. 426 a month. Aggregate attendance at schools 245.

The Board is also endeavouring to raise Rs. 20,000 to meet an equal amount from Government, for the erection of a School House for forty Boys on the Esplanade, as a Memorial of the late Bishop Cotton.

Subscriptions both to the General Fund, and to the Bishop Cotton Memorial Fund, which are earnestly solicited, will be received by the Rev. G. C. REYNELL, Chaplain of Byculla, or may be paid on application to Mr. F. VALLADARES.

G. C. REYNELL,
Bombay, 17th September 1867. Honorary Secretary

28, MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY.

Mrs. GODFREY'S
MILLINERY ESTABLISHMENT IS NOW OPEN.

A large Consignment of GOODS will arrive by next Mail Steamer.

IMPORTANT REDUCTION IN THE PRICES OF THE GOSPEL OAK GALVANISED IRON, —(CORRUGATED SHEETS).—In consequence of an extension of the Works and a great economy in cost of production, a *very important reduction* of price, dating from 1st March 1867, is made, and this favourite Brand will now be found to compete on more equal terms of price with the commoner qualities in the market. Established in 1842, and is the oldest manufacture of Galvanised Iron in England. Obtained the *only* Prize Medal in the Trade at the Great Exhibition of 1862.

Gospel Oak Offices,
4, King William Street,

NOTICE.—EASTERN INSURANCE COMPANY, IN LIQUIDATION.—A Fourth Distribution of the Assets of this Company, at the rate of Rupees one hundred and fifty per Share, will be payable at the Office of THE LONDON ASIATIC AND AMERICAN COMPANY (LIMITED), on and after the 10th day of January 1868, upon the production of Share Certificates properly endorsed.

A. E. ASHLEY,
HEERJEE JEHANGEER,
Liquidators,
Eastern Insurance Company.

Bombay, 30th December, 1867.

SARSAPARILLA.

Scrofula, Eruptions of the Face, Boils, Glandular Affections, Scorbutic Spots, Gout, Rheumatic Pains, Acidity of the Stomach, and all Skin Diseases are removed or ameliorated by taking

WATTS'S
ALKALINE COMPOUND OF SARSAPARILLA.

This invaluable preparation not only gives tone to the system, but purifies the blood, exhilarates the spirits, and strengthens the constitution. This solution being a concentrated article, and prepared by steam, is more efficacious, and cheaper, than those medicines generally sold as Sarsaparillas.

During the last 80 years it has been strongly recommended by the Medical Profession.

Sold in bottles at 4s. 6d. and 10s. 6d. each. Manufacturing Agents Cox, Gould & Co., Chemists, London. Agents in Calcutta—R. Scott, Thomson & Co ; Bombay —Treacher & Co. ; Madras—Barrie & Co. ; Umballa—Peake, Allen & Co.

NOTICE is hereby given that in pursuance of the power of sale contained in a certain Indenture of Mortgage bearing date the 26th day of January 1867, and made between Khoja Gella Alley of the one part and Burjorjee Bhimjee of the other part, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., on behalf of the said mortgagee, Burjorjee Bhimjee, will sell by Public Auction, on MONDAY, the 13th day of January next, ensuing, the undermentioned property. For particulars and conditions of sale apply to the undersigned four days previous to the sale.

All that piece or parcel of Government land or ground with two Messuages or Dwelling-houses standing thereon, situate, lying and being on the West side of Coppersmith Street, in the Sub-district of Mazagon, assessed respectively, under Nos. 98 and 99 and registered under No. 129, 153 and 156, and containing together by admeasurement 307 3/9 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded as follows—that is to say, on or towards the East by Coppersmith Street aforesaid, on or towards the West by the property of Ardasir Cursetjee Wadia, on or towards the North partly by the property of Mahadoo Goolam, and partly by the property of Babajee Mahadoo Moorker, and on or towards the South by the Dockyard Road. —Dated this 28th day of December, 1867.

MACFARLANE & GREEN,
Mortgagee's Solicitors.

CARR BROTHERS,

TAILORS, OUTFITTERS, HOSIERS,
HABIT MAKERS,
SOLA HAT MANUFACTURERS,
17, CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY.

Have a stock of every description of material, selected by their London firm, with an intention to surpass in quality and design that of any other house in India.

COATINGS.

Comprising Diagonal Stripes, Check and Fancy Silk mixed in all the newest patterns, and of unexceptionable quality not to be surpassed in England.

Paramattas, Alpaccas, Camlets, Flannels, &c. &c.

TROUSERINGS.

Our stock exceeds 20,000 yards, and is well worthy of an inspection. It comprises every description of Facture Color, and design ; and our Trousers being cut and made under the strict superintendence of a thoroughly competent man, Gentlemen may rely upon superior fit and workmanship.

DRILLS.

Without exception, the largest assortment in India, in white and all colours, plain and fancy, and warranted to be of pure Linen.

American and Kakee Drills.

WAISTCOATINGS.

Marsalla, Diamond Quilting, White Commodore, Duck Imperial Drills, and a large variety of fancy Waistcoatings.

Messrs. CARR BROTHERS

Beg to annex a List of Goods just received per ex *Koina* and S *Agamemnon.*

HATS ! HATS !! HATS !!!

In all the newest shape and latest fashions.
BEST QUALITY BLACK SILK HATS.
EX QUALITY BLACK SILK HATS.
LOW CROWNED BLACK SILK HATS.
BEST QUALITY DRAB SHELL HATS.
EX QUALITY DRAB SHELL HATS.
LOW CROWNED DRAB SHELL HATS.
DRAB AND BLACK FANCY FELT HATS in all the latest styles.

THE CLANSMAN BONNET.
THE GLENGARY Do.
THE BALMORAL Do.

SILK SCARFS.

Fancy Gauze Windsor.	The Washing Silk Scarf.
,, Coloured Eglinton.	Check Twill Scarf.
,, Glace Eglinton.	Plain Colored Zephyr.
,, Scotch Cambric Eglinton.	Tartan Scarfs.
	Striped Ottawan ; and
The Fancy Windsor.	Black and White and Fancy
,, Ring Scarf.	Dress Ties.

SHIRT FRONTS.

Some very elegant Embroidered, Worked, and Frilled Fronts for Dress Shirts, ranging from Rs. 2 to Rs. 18 each.

COLLARS.

The Oxford.	The Challenge.
,, Improved Carlton.	,, Daisy.
,, Opera.	,, Hyde Park.
,, Grosvenor.	,, Olympic.
,, Cavalier.	,, Colonial ; and
,, Persigny.	,, Continental.

GLOVES ! GLOVES !!

Florence White Kid.
Piquet Drabs and Slates.
Drab Buckskin Tilbury.
White do. do.

PRINTED CAMBRIC HANDKERCHIEFS
From Rs. 14 to Rs. 30 per dozen.

WHITE CAMBRIC HANDKERCHIEFS.
Rs. 10 to Rs. 14 per dozen.

IVORY COLLAR STUDS, LINKS, AND FANCY SOLITAIRE VEST BUTTONS.

GUOYAT'S PATENT BRACES.

SCARFS,
Just Received.
Largest Assortment in Bombay.

50 dozen Silk Scarfs at Rs. 2, 3, 4 and 5 each to select from.

Inverness Capes and Flannel Sleeping or Travelling Suits, ready made, always on hand.

Terms strictly Cash.

CARR BROTHERS,
No. 17, CHURCH STREET, BOMBAY,
46, EDGWARE ROAD, LONDON.
OLD COURT HOUSE STREET, CALCUTTA

P S.—Further arrivals of Woollen Goods, Hosiery, Hats, Portmanteaus, Courier Bags, Umbrellas, &c. per S. *Yamuna* and ship *Agamemnon*, *Gavin Steel*, and *Windsor Castle.*

NOTICES.

DAVE CARSON'S MINSTRELS
ARE COMING.

ESTATE OF SORABJEE AND NOWROJEE NANABHOY.—NOTICE is hereby given that a Dividend at the rate of 2½ per cent. will be payble on and after the 15th proximo, to all Creditors whose accounts with the above firm have been adjusted, and admitted by the Trustees.

R. HAMILTON, }
J. A. J. SHOW, } Trustees.
CURSONDASS NENSEE, }

Dady's Building, Meadow Street, 24th December, 1867.

MRS. CARROLL,
MILLINER AND DRESS MAKER,
21, BELLASIS JUNCTION ROAD, BYCULLA.

HAS now received Overland an assortment of fashionable Millinery, Kid Gloves, &c. &c., carefully selected which she offers at very moderate prices, and she trusts with care and punctuality to merit the continued Patronage of all her kind constituents.

All orders promptly executed and Ladies own materials made up.

Ladies Hats and Bonnets washed, altered and Trimmed as required.

THOMSON & Co.,
CHEMISTS, DRUGGISTS, &c.,
22, APOLLO STREET.
(*Opposite the Secretariate.*)

MR. G. B. THOMSON (for the last four years Manager of the Byculla Establishment of Messrs. ROGERS & Co.,) begs to inform his friends, and the Public of Bombay and the Mofussil, that he has opened an establishment as above, and trusts by personal care and attention to business, moderation in charges, and the superior quality of all articles supplied to merit a share of Public Patronage. Physicians and Surgeons prescriptions entrusted to our care will be dispensed under our immediate superintendence with the best, and purest of Medicines.

Drugs, Chemicals, Genuine Patent Medicines.

Select preparations of all sorts.

Medicine Chests, Dietetic preparations of all kinds for Children and Invalids regularly received Overland to ensure their freshness.

Perfumery, Soaps and Cosmetiques from the best French and English Manufacturers.

Orders from Outstations carefully attended to and forwarded with despatch. As Messrs. T. & Co. live on the premises they will personally attend to all Medicines urgently required during the night.

DIVAN EXCHANGE.
THE
WHITEMAN'S,
No. 5,
APOLLO STREET,
FORT.

NEW
BILLIARD SALOON
Just opened,
BEING THE
LARGEST IN
BOMBAY.

AIRY,

Cool, Commodious, Clean, Comfortable, Easy of Access, and well calculated, I guess, for patrons of the Game to fully enjoy it ; 'twill expand their Chests, add fresh sinew and strength to their Muscles, exercise their Bodies, preserve the Liver, freshen the Blood, invigorate the Constitution, enlarge the Mind, quicken the Eye, give a sound Sleep, create a hearty Appetite, and improve the Temper.

Nothing like Billiard Pills in proper doses.

Tea and Coffee.	Bread and Cheese.
American Drinks.	Cold Mutton.
Draught Porter.	Cold Tongue.
Draught Cider.	Sandwiches.
Draught Beer.	Cold Beef.
Ice Creams.	Cold Ham.
Sherbet.	Crackers.
Bitters.	Sardines.
Spirits.	Liqueurs.
Wines.	Oysters.
Syrup.	Comfits.
Cakes.	Salads.
Soda.	&c. &c.

NO TICK GIVEN
BY THE
WHITEMAN,
F.D.E., R.B.S., R.O.B., &c. &c.

NEW STOCK.

SMALL PROFITS AND QUICK RETURNS.

SOUZA PRYER & Co.,
TAILORS, HATTERS, SHIRT MAKERS, HOSIERS
HABERDASHERS,
AND
GENERAL WAREHOUSEMEN,
38 & 38A MEADOW STREET.

CHRISTMAS NOTICE.

Messrs. SOUZA PRYER & Co. have just received a large supply of BLACK SILK HATS.

Ditto. of the newest shapes and best quality	Rs.	12
DRAB FELT HATS newest shape	,,	8
And a variety of fancy shaped Hats for morning and evening wear from	,,	2
A supply of Staff Regulation HELMETS	,,	14
Also, FELT SOLAR HATS	,,	12

LIST OF PRICES.

BLACK SUPERFINE SUIT to measure.	Rs.	45
TWEED SUIT	,,	20
ANGOLA SUIT	,,	30
The FASHIONABLE COAT	,,	28
The NEW TROUSERS	,,	12
OFFICE COAT	,,	8
SLEEPING SUITS all Wool	,,	18
INDIA TWILL SUITS all Wool	,,	30
RIDING TROUSERS	,,	14
ABYSSINIAN SHIRTS	,,	4
ABYSSINIAN PANTALOONS	,,	4
ABYSSINIAN WRAPPERS	,,	15

HAT DEPARTMENT.

(The largest Stock in Bombay.)

CHRISTY'S FELT HATS	Rs.	2
TRAVELLING Caps		2
SMOKING Caps		2
CHRISTY'S Felt Oxonion		4
CALCUTTA HAT		3
CHRISTY'S Black Silk Hat		10
CHRISTY'S Black Felt best quality		8-8
CHRISTY'S Drab Felt best quality		8-8
ELLWOOD'S Air Chamber Hunting Hat		10
ELLWOOD'S Air Chamber Helmet		8
BOMBAY Staff Regulation Helmet		14
A Variety of Solar Hats		
BALMORAL Caps, &c. &c.		

SHIRT AND COLLAR DEPARTMENT, &c.

FINE Long Cloth Shirts to measure.. ...Rs.	45	per doz
COLORED Long Cloth Shirts ready made...	25	,,
SUPERFINE Cambric with French dress fronts	75	,,
VERY fine fancy flannel shirts ½ doz.	48	,,
WHITE lambs-wool shirts	45	,,
WHITE merino vests	18	,,
AMERICAN paper collars 12 doz. for	4-8	,,

THE NEW SHAPED LINEN COLLARS.

LONG braces	Rs.	2
SILK umbrellas best quality		10

ENGLISH AND FRENCH PERFUMERY.

MILITARY and naval uniform trimmings.
OVERLAND trunks.
SOLID leather portmanteaux.
WALKING sticks, &c.
MONEY belts.

BOOTS AND SHOE DEPARTMENT.

STRONG hog skin shoes	Rs.	4	per pair
FRENCH CALF shoes		6	,,
PATENT leather dress shoes		8	,,
DIAMOND leather shoes		8	,,
FRENCH CALF boots		10	,,
ENGLISH boots		6	,,
STOUT walking boots		10	,,
DRESS boots		8	,,
LADIES [illegible]		5	,,
LADIES [illegible] boots		5	,,
LADIES [illegible] cloth boots		5	,,
CHILDREN'S [illegible]		3	,,
GENTLEMEN'S slippers		2	,,
LADIES slippers		4	,,

NOTICES.

SILVER CUPS, ARGENTINE SILVER TANKARDS AND GOBLETS in great variety, suitable for shooting prizes.

Bombay. SOUNDY & Co.

ABYSSINIAN COT AND MATTRESS.—THE COT is the lightest, most portable, cheapest, and at the same time the most useful yet made, weighs about 14 lbs. ; net cash Rs. 25.

Horse hair roll Mattress to suit the Cot ; net cash Rs. 20.

Rampart Row. SOUNDY & CO.

WILKINSON AND KIDD,
SADDLERS AND HARNESS MAKERS
TO HER MAJESTY AND H. R. H. THE
PRINCE OF WALES,
HANOVER SQUARE, LONDON.
BOMBAY AGENTS
SOUNDY & Co., RAMPART ROW.

BUTTER POTS AND BUTTER COOLERS. —The Dairy pattern Butter Cooler, consists of 4 pieces ; the *under-plate*, the *body* of the Cooler, the *lid* surmounted by a Cow, and a perforated *strainer* fitted inside which is removeable at pleasure. Each part is of excellent Electro-silvered Ware, and consequently not in the least liable to breakage. Nett Cash...........Rs. 35.

THE STRAWBERRY PATTERN.

The Strawberry pattern Butter Cooler, consists also of 4 pieces ; the *under-plate* richly engraved, the *strainer*, and the *lid* being of excellent Electro-silver Ware, and the body being made of substantial and richly *frosted glass*. Nett Cash ....Rs. 35.

SOUNDY & Co. have also in stock a number of Butter Coolers and Butter Pots, varying in price from Rs. 18 to Rs. 40 each.

— The indispensable strainer accompanies each.

An Illustrated catalogue free by post on application.

SOUNDY & Co.,
Rampart Row, and Forbes Street, Bombay.

ELECTRO-SILVERED SPOONS AND FORKS.—IN FULL SETS AND IN HALF SETS. —The SPOONS and FORKS may be had in FULL sets and HALF sets, according to the following Table :—

PATTERNS.	Fiddle Rs. As.	King's Rs. As.	Lily. Rs. As.
A FULL SET, COMPRISING :—			
1 dozen Table Spoons	155 0	243 0	232 0
1 ,, Table Forks			
1 ,, Dessert Spoons			
1 ,, Dessert Forks			
1 ,, Tea Spoons			
4 Salt Spoons			
6 Egg Spoons			
2 Mustard Spoons			
1 Soup Ladle			
2 Sauce Ladles			
2 Gravy Spoons			
1 Sugar Spoon			
1 Butter Knife			
A HALF SET, COMPRISING :—			
6 Table Spoons	85 0	134 0	127
6 Table Forks			
6 Dessert Spoons			
6 Dessert Forks			
6 Tea Spoons			
2 Salt spoons			
3 Egg Spoons			
1 Mustard Spoon			
1 Soup Ladle			
1 Sauce Ladle			
1 Gravy Spoon			
1 Sugar Spoon			
1 Butter Knife			

SOUNDY & Co., Wholesale Importers.
Rampart Row, and Forbes Street, Bombay.
Illustrated Catalogue free by post, on application.

NEW MUSIC.

PIECES.

L'Avenir, by Glover	Rs. 3	0
Beautiful Star, by Stone	2	0
Villanella D'Inspruck, by Wallace	2	4
L'Hevre De La Priere Nocturne, by Wely	2	4
Weber's First Polonaize in E. O., by Sloper	2	4
La Gondole, by Binfield	2	4
Sketches, by Reinecke	2	4
Melodie Gracieuse, by Pryer	2	4
Andante in F., by Beethoven	2	4
La Gondola Etude, by Kuhe	2	0
Consolation, by Dussek	2	4
Scotch Airs, by Kuhe	3	0
Sympathie Caprice Nocturne, by Grau	2	4
Feu Follet, Caprice Brilliant, by Grau	2	4
As you like it—Reminiscencis of Shakspeare, by Glover	2	4
Hamlet Ditto, by Glover	2	4
Adelaide, by Beethoven	2	0
Andante Con Moto Pastorale, by Richards	2	4
Swedish Air, by Pauer	2	4
Rondo Brillante, A La Spaniola, by Wallace	2	0
Espoir Du Coeur, by Ascher	2	4
La Bercense, by Chophin	2	0
Welsh Melodies by Drury	3	4
DANCE MUSIC.		
Rondean Valse, by Pauer	2	4
Galop De Salon, by Kullak	2	4
Quadrille—White Squall, by Marriott	2	4
Valse—The Beaufort, by Deane	1	4
Valse Brillante—Premicre, by Farmer	2	4
Waltz—Louisa—(with English Words), by Troventi	2	0
Quadrille—St. Angelo, by Marriott	3	0
Galop—Rip Van Winkle, by Winkelhaus	3	0
SONGS AND BALLADS.		
Merrily Merrily over the Snow, by Schloesser	2	0
Children, by Hatton	2	0
Tell me, Sky lark, by Hargitt	2	0
Heigh Ho, by Hargitt	2	0
Sweet Nightingale, by Boscovitch	2	4
Flowers ! Sweet Flowers ! by Balfe	2	0
The Indian Maiden, by Lutz	2	0
Little Gipsy Jane, by Glover	2	0
The Spirit of Light, by Balfe	2	0
O'Gentle Summer Rain, by Laders	2	0
Meet me by Moonlight alone, by Wade	1	8
Half-past nine, by Macfarren	2	0
SACRED SONGS.		
The Pilgrims of the Night, by Waldeck	1	8
Jerusalem the Golden, by Farmer	2	0

Rampart Row. SOUNDY & Co.

DINNEFORD'S FLUID MAGNESIA.

FOR Thirty Years the Medical Profession have approved of this pure solution as the best remedy for *Acidity of the stomach, Headache, Heartburn, Gout, and Indigestion.*

And as a mild Aperient for delicate constitutions, especially adapted for ladies and children. When combined with the ACIDULATED LEMON SYRUP

It forms a most agreeable effervescing draught, which is both a gentle aperient and grateful febrifuge.

in hot seasons and hot climates the *regular* use of this simple remedy has been found highly beneficial

IT IS PREPARED BY
DINNEFORD & Co.,
CHEMISTS, &c.,
172, NEW BOND STREET, LONDON.

Sold by all respectable Chemists throughout the World.

CAUTION.—See that "DINNEFORD & Co." is on each Bottle.

ALBERT INSURANCE COMPANY, (IN LIQUIDATION.)

આલબર્ટ ઇનશુરંનશ કુંo (ફડચો થાએછે.)

NOTICE is hereby given that all Shareholders in the above Company who shall not pay the Three Instalments now overdue, of the Second Call of Rupees 700 per share, on or before the 31st JANUARY, next, will be excluded from the benefit of any future distribution, that the Liquidators may have to make out of the assets of the Company, and that from and after the abovementioned date, legal proceedings will be instituted against the defaulting shareholders, for the recovery of the amounts due by them, on their respective shares in respect of the Call abovementioned, with interest at the rate of nine per Cent per annum from the dates on which the three Instalments abovementioned fell due.

ARDASHIR JAMSHIDJEE }
C. RUSTOMJEE SETNA, } Liquidators.
JAMSETJEE, DADABHOY, }

Bombay, 12th December, 1867.

N.B.—The above is a Marine Insurance Company only, and has no connection with any other Companies bearing similar names.

TRAVELLING CLOCKS.—A very complete assortment of the above just received.

FAVRE LEUBA & Co.,

JET ORNAMENTS.—A well selected and varied collection of Jet and Tortoise Shell Ornaments just unpacked. FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.,

STEREOSCOPICAL VIEWS.—Views of the Paris Exhibition, black, coloured and transparent. Marines, changing and animated groups. Views for Albums.

FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.,

JEWELLERY.—A new and beautiful assortment of English, French and German Jewellery.

FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.

WATCHES.—Gold and Silver Watches for Ladies' and Gentlemen, simple and complicated, warranted and expressly adapted for the Indian climate.

FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.

MUSICAL BOXES of all descriptions, playing English, Irish and Scotch Tunes.

FAVRE LEUBA & Co.

MESSRS. FAVRE, LEUBA & Co., beg to notify that they have received their fresh Stock of Jewellery, Watches and Clocks. Also a great variety of fancy and useful articles from France and Germany suitable for presents, &c. &c.,

WATCHES, CLOCKS, JEWELLERY and MUSICAL BOXES carefully repaired.

FAVRE LEUBA & Co.
BOMBAY AND LOCLE SWITZERLAND.
WATCHMAKERS, JEWELLERS, ENGRAVERS AND OPTICIANS.

Prize Medals obtained at the International Exhibition of London, Paris, New-York, Berne (Switzerland) and Oporto (Pugal.)

REMINGTON'S BUILDING, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

THE SHARE MARKET.

FRIDAY AFTERNOON.

THE Market opened with a considerable demand for Port Cannings and Elphinstone Shares. Port Cannings advanced from 150 to 195. They close at 180. Elphinstones advanced from 510 to 530—with an upward tendency, United Victorias declined from 980 to 960. Indian Peninsulas from 18 to 17. New Bank of Bombay shares from 3 to 1½ premium. Market steady.

BOMBAY DALY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Subscribed Capital	Nomi. Value of Sh.	Paid up	Dividend.	Names.	Rates.
	Rs.	Rs.	pr.		
3,140,000	4,000	1,000	8	Bank of Bengal ..	7,600 pr share
1,045,000	1,000	1,000	8 p ct.	Bank of Bombay..	80 per share
1,000,000	250	150	....	Bombay Pres. Bank.	100½ per share
2,000,000	250	200	stops.	Bombay Trading & Banking Association	58 per share.
2,000,000	200	100	....	Brokers Banking Company	68 per share
1,000,000	100	250	nil	Central Bank...	4 per share
800,000	200	200	5	Chartered Bank of India A. & China.	185 per share.
800,000	200	25	13½	China Bank ..	6 per share.
700,000	200	250	12½	Chartered Mercantile Bank of India London & China.	33 p ct prem
1,600,000	250	200	12	Comptoir d'Escompte d'Paris.. ..	Nominal.
1,000,000	200	500	9	Delhi and London...	No quot
500,000	500	200	....	Indian Peninsular	17
3,750,000	200	1,000	13	London & China Ba.	18½ p.
1,000,000	1,000	125	8 p ct.	Madras Bank....	63 p. ct. prem
				National Bank of India	126 perm.
500,000	250	250	10	Oriental Bank Co.	75 p. share
1,000,000	250	200	....	Royal Bank of India	82 p. s sh.
..	200	100	....	Guzerat Bank	65 [illegible]

LAND COMPANIES.

Subscribed Capital	Nomi. Value of Sh.	Paid up	Dividend.	Names.	Rates.
2,000,000	10,000	5,000	....	Back Bay Reclamation Co.	270 per share
1,040,000	1,000	1,000	30 p.s.	Elphinstone Land Co.	530 per share.
1,580,000	1,000	400	....	New Do.	50 per share
2,000,000	10,000	4,000	....	Frere Land Co. ..	15 per share
110,000	2,000	900	....	House and Land Investment Co...	No quotation
100,000	5,000	4,900	....	Mazagon Land and Reclamation Co.	515 per share
....	2,000	1,100	25 p.	Port Canning.. ..	180 per share.
2,180,000	10,000	6,200	....	Colaba Land Co. ..	960 p. share

FINANCIAL ASSOCIATIONS.

Subscribed Capital	Nomi. Value of Sh.	Paid up	Dividend.	Names.	Rates.
....	400	100	15	Bengal Credit Mob.	76 per sh.
1,200,000	400	130	....	Financial Asso. of India and China.	68½ p. shar.

SHIPPING COMPANIES.

Subscribed Capital	Nomi. Value of Sh.	Paid up	Dividend.	Names.	Rates.
500,000	5,000	3,000	....	Bombay Ship Co.....	1,600
250,000	2,500	2,000	26	S. Coast and River Steam Nav. Co...	505 per share.
350,000	5,000	1,500	...	Bombay and Bengal Steam-ship Co...	2,100 per share.
160,000	4,000	2,500	...	Prince of W. Ship Co	1,550 per share.
150,000	50	50	....	Viegas Patent Ship & Foundry Co. ..	12 per share
	101	3,000	250	Union Shipping Co. Limited. ..	100 per share

EXCHANGE.

On	Terms.	Rates
London Banks.. ..	4 months'sight.	1s. 10 15/16d.
Do. Credits.. ..	4 Do. do. ..	1s. 11 1/16d.
Do. Documents..	4 Do. do. ..	1s. 11 3/8d to 1s. 11½d.
Calcutta..	At sight	100⅛.
Do.	30 days'sight ..	99⅞.
Do.	60 Do. do. ..	99¼.
Madras	30 Do. do. ..	1 dis.
China..	60 days'sight ..	219.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Government Securities .. .. .. 6 per cent.
Mercantile Bills .. .. 8 do.
Four per cent. Co.'s .. „ 1835-36 .. } 92
„ „ „ „ 1842-43 ..
„ „ „ „ 1854-55 ..
„ „ „ „ 1856-57 ..
Five per cent. Co.'s Rs. Loan 107¼
Five per cent. Public Works Loan 1854-55 .. 104
Five and a half per cent. 112½
Municipal 6 per cent. Loan .. .. .. 111⅛.

BANK OF BENGAL.

Government Securities .. .. .. 7 per cent.
Mercantile Bills .. .. 10 do.

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns each	Rs. 10-8-0
Bank of England Notes	„ 10-4
Spanish Dollars	„ 225
Carolus	„ 290
Mexican Dollars	„ 220
German Crowns	„ 210
Five-Franc Pieces	„ 223
Bar Silver	„ 108-8
Gold Leaf	„ 15-1
Bar Gold 10 oz. English	„ 16-9

DAILY COTTON MARKET REPORT.

BOMBAY, 3RD JANUARY, 1868.

		PER CANDY,
[illegible]	Old	125 to 128
[illegible]		
[illegible]		120 to 122
[illegible]		
[illegible]		125 to 128
[illegible]		
[illegible]		135 to 138
[illegible]		130 to 135
[illegible]		115 to 118
Vingorla ..		120 to 125
Compta ..		120 to 122
Dharwar Sawginned		135 to 138
Oomrawuttee	New	145 to 147
Akote ..		

Ready Sales ... ... 375 Candies
For delivery None ... ...
Market dull.

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—JAN. 3.

Stack, Captain 3rd Light Cavalry, on duty, from Poona.
Ballard, Colonel R. E., on leave from Calcutta.
Leckie, Colonel, Superintendent of Army Clothing, on duty, from Poona.
McCutchan, Assistant Surgeon, Medical Staff, on duty, from Belgaum.
Stewart, Captain, 15th Hussars, on leave, from Secundrabad.
Murray, Lieutenant, 18th Hussars, on sick certificate, from Secundrabad.
Moyle, Lieutenant Colonel, Staff Corps, on leave, from Poona.

DEPARTURES.—JAN. 3.

Blomfield, Lieutenant Colonel, Madras Staff Corps, on duty, to Secundrabad.
McCutchan, Assistant Surgeon, Medical Staff, on leave, to Poona.
Moyle, Lieutenant Colonel, Staff Corps, to rejoin, to Poona.
Nicolson, Surgeon Major, Abyssinian F. F., on duty to Annesley Bay.
Holland, Lieutenant Colonel, Staff, Abyssinian F. F., on duty, to Annesley Bay.
Grant, Lieutenant, 2nd Light Calvalry, on duty, to Kattyawar.
Russell, Brigadier General, Staff, on duty, to Aden.
Mahaffy, Deputy Inspector General, Medical Staff, Abyssinian F. F., on duty, to Abyssinia.

SHIPPING.

DAILY FREIGHT REPORT.—3RD JAN.

PORT.	COTTON.	SEED.
To London..............	£3 0 p. t.	£2 0s. Noml.
„ Liverpool............	£3 0s. 0d. to £3 5	£2 2s. 6d.
By Overland Route ..	£6 10s. 0d.	....
To China...............	Rs. 14 per bale.	....
„ Mauritius	No business.	....

ARRIVALS.

JAN.		
3 Taptee (s)	Drewitz	Goa, Jan. 1.
H. M. S. Spiteful (s)....	Lefroy	Monte Video, Oct. 4.
Loofald	Stephenson	Sunderland, Aug. 6.
Teaser	Nacoda	Calcutta, Dec. 5.
Japan (s)	Chatfield	Singapore, Dec. 17.
Mary Stenhouse...........	Woodmas	Liverpool, Sep. 17.
Rodoc	Davis	London.
Haverner....................	....	Mauritius.

DEPARTURES.

JAN.		
3 Indomitable..............	Dibbs	Red Sea.
Phœnix....................	Ingrame	Abyssinia.
Euphrates (s)	Abern	Red Sea.
Martaban (s)	Sharp	Persian Gulf.
Sydney Eggers	Richardson........	Liverpool.
Oliver Cromwell............	Franco	Abyssinia.

The following vessels began to load yesterday :—
Ship "Courier de Bombay," to Coconada.
Ship "Odence," to Liverpool.
Schooner "Mahi," to Cochin and Colombo.

POSTAL NOTICES.

For Post on the S. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway, *i. e.* for Poona, the Deccan, S. M. Country, and Madras Presidency 12 noon; after Packet letters, 1 P. M.

For Post on the S. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway, *i. e.* for Stations on the Railway line as far as Poona 8 A. M.

For Post on the B. B. and C. I. Railway, *i. e.* for Post Offices on the Railway Line, Guzerat, Scinde, Katiawar, and Kutch 7 A. M., after Packet letters 8 A. M.

Registered Letters and Banghy Parcels for despatch by all Mails will be received, except on Sundays, from 7 to 8 A. M. and from noon 2 to 5 P. M.

EXTENSION OF TIME IN POSTING OVERLAND LETTERS.—The Post Master being frequently unable to obtain early intelligence, on Overland Mail days, of the anticipated time of arrival of the North East Mail Trains, upon which the departure of the Suez Steamer depends, and having in consequence no means of giving the public timely notice of unavoidable detentions of 2 or 3 hours, it is hereby notified that whenever the departure of the Suez Steamer is obliged to be put off, notices will be sent to the Secretariat, Chamber of Commerce and the Public Journals in the Fort, and one will be hung up conspicuously outside the Post Office gates for general information. To give the public the advantage of posting letters of importance to the latest hour, when such minor detentions occur, the Mail boxes will be kept open for *fully prepaid* letters upon which the after-time fee is affixed, to within 15 minutes of the departure of the Mail Vans notification of which will be obtained at the Post Office.

OCEAN MAILS.

The following Ocean Mails will be made up and despatched at the *time named*:—

	Date of departure.	Mail will close	An after Packet will be made.
China .... Ceylon .... Penang .... Singapore .... Hongkong	15th and 30th.	6 P. M. previous evening.	7 A. M. on the day of departure
Cape of Good Hope.. Mauritius .... Natal .... Reunion .... St. Helena	15th.	Ditto.	Ditto.
Muscat .... Persian Gulf .... Bussorah .... Bagdad	3rd and 17th.	12 noon on the day of departure.	None
Ratnagherry .... Vingoorla .... Goa .... Karwar .... Beypore .... Mangalore .... Cochin .... Calicut .... Cannanore .... Tellicherry	Every Saturday.	12 noon on the day of departure.	None.
Kurrachee	12 hours after the arrival of each Overland Mail.		None.

BANGHY PARCELS.

Distance	miles.	Weight not exceeding 20 Tolahs. Rs. As.	50 Tolahs. Rs. As.	100 Tolahs. Rs. As.	Per 100 Tolahs beyond. Rs. As.
Not exceeding	300	0 4	0 8	0 12	0 12
„	600	0 8	1 0	1 8	1 8
„	900	0 12	1 8	2 4	2 4
„	1200	1 0	2 0	3 0	3 0
Above	1200	1 4	2 8	3 12	3 1

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOW READY.

AT THE
"BOMBAY GAZETTE" PRESS,
THE BOMBAY
ALMANAC & DIRECTORY
FOR
1868.

PRICE RUPEES 8; BY POST RUPEES 8½

IN preparing the Calendar for 1868, the compiler has kept two objects prominently before him. First, so to classify the contents of the Book that every piece of information shall be found under some general head to which it logically belongs, thus making the mere arrangement of the book almost equivalent to an index. Second, to make the work really and in fact a book of historical reference as regards the year 1867 as well as a mere almanac for 1868; in other words to squeeze the essence (as regards India and particularly Bombay) of the year now ended into the Calendar for the following year. Thus, for example, under the head of the Bank of Bombay will be found an elaborate account, extending over 12 pages of the progress of the negociations for amalgamation and reconstruction; and, again, under the head, say, of the Mazagon Company will be found a history extending over several pages of all that has been done in connection with that Company during the year.

Further, it is plain that very important matter has been entirely overlooked in the Calendars hitherto published in the Bombay Presidency. There is no reason why the Municipal business should be utterly ignored. Not only, therefore, has the Commissioner's Report for 1866 been introduced at full length, but Dr. Hewlett's Report with its interesting appendix, Mr. Crawford's Budget for the current year, and the Report of the Financial Committee, have all been given. Beyond these, however, was a mass of official material, such as the discussions between Government and the Municipality regarding the drainage outfall: these have been carefully epitomised in chronological order, and the Municipal business alone fills upwards of eighty pages.

Again, it would be convenient for the public to have a ready means of referring to the proceedings either of the Legislative Council or the Bench of Justices; their meetings during 1867 have been accordingly shown in abstract with a view to ready reference.

Moreover, from the system of Government prevailing in India, there is a vast amount of material floating from Government to the public every year, which is easily lost sight of and which it is desireable to fix in some permanent and conveniently available shape for reference by the miscellaneous public. The ground work for this has been laid in a statistical section. When these statistics have accumulated year after year for a few years, they will form, if carefully and truthfully prepared, a mine of invaluable information to every man who takes an interest in public affairs.

Carrying out the same idea, the compiler has prepared specially for the Calendar a complete review of the Trade of Bombay during 1867 with illustrative tables, which it is hoped will be found useful to the general and particularly the mercantile public. It has also been thought desireable to give an alphabetical list of the chief native inhabitants.

The work has been in other respects carefully prepared and contains 902 pages printed in small and compact type.

CONTENTS :—

GENERAL SECTION :—
Calendar.
Financial Statement 1867-68.
Latest published Accounts of the Government of India.
Acts passed by the Government of India.
Acts passed by the Government of Bombay.
The Government of India's Rules for the Guide of Licence Tax Collectors.
The Imperial Loans of 1867
The Government of India and Residencies,
Indian Members of the Order of the Bath.
The Order of the Star of India.

STATISTICAL SECTION :—
The Population of India in Districts.
Ditto Do. in Races.
Ditto Do. per square mile.
Ditto of Chief Towns.
Census of the Central Provinces published during 1867.
Ditto of N. W. P. do. do.
Statistics of the Army of India.
Bengal Sanitary Report.
Expenditure in India on Indian Army.
Ditto in England.
Military Strength of Countries around India.
The Debt of India.
The Revenue of India (comparative view).
Table of the Annual Surplus and Deficit.
Statistics of the Indian Railways.
Ditto of Crime in India.
Ditto of the Paper Currency.
Ditto of Education in India.
Ditto of the Indian, &c. Telegraphs.
Administrative Statistics (latest published).
Ditto of Bombay.
Flow of Bullion to and from India.
Opium averages.
The Trade of India.
Ditto of Bengal.
Ditto of Bombay.
Ditto of Sind.
Ditto of Aden.
Ditto of the minor Ports of the Presidency.
Trade between Bombay and England.
Vessels employed in the Bombay Trade.
Ditto in trade of Sind.
Ditto in trade of Aden.

MILITARY SECTION :—
The Bombay Army.
The Abyssinian Field Force.
Vessels chartered for expedition.
Regulations for H. M.'s Troop Ships.
Government Military Despatches during 1867.
The Enlistment Act.
Military Pay and allowances.

CIVIL SERVICE SECTION :—
The Covenanted Civil Service.
The Uncovenanted Civil Service.
Civil Pay and Allowances.
Political Appointments.
Land Revenue do.
Customs do.
Revenue Survey do.
Public Works do.
Civil Surgeons do.
Financial do.
Judicial do.
Ecclesiastical do.
Cotton department do.
Police do.
Educational do.
Collectors in Presidency.

NATIVE NOBILITY SECTION :—
List of Sirdars of the Deccan.
Do. of Independent chiefs.
Do. of Tributary chiefs.

LEGISLATIVE SECTION :—
Epitome of the Business before the Legislative Council during 1867.

MUNICIPAL SECTION :—
Municipal appointments.
European and Native Justices.
Abstract of the Bench Meetings during 1867.
The Commissioner's Report for 1866.
Health Officer's Report for 1866.
The Commissioner's Budget for 1868.
The Financial Committee's Report.
Mortuary Report.
The Municipal Market Loan.
Abstract of the Discussion on the Main Drainage during 1867.

COMMERCIAL SECTION :—
Review of the Bombay market for 1867.
Tables shewing price of Cotton in Bombay and Liverpool during 1867.
Do. shewing rates of Exchange during 1867.
Members of the Chamber of Commerce.
Chamber's Report for past year.
The Cotton Crops, 1867, of Western India.
Indian Customs Tariff.
List of Companies not in liquidation.
Do. in liquidation.
Do. wound up.
Analysis of the published reports of above companies.
List of Insolvents under Act XXVIII.
List of persons who have filed petitions in the Insolvent Court during 1867.
List of Dividends paid on Insolvent Estates.
List of Trustees and Liquidators.

MISCELLANEOUS SECTION :—
Share tables for 1867.
Educational Institutions.
Benevolent Institutions.
Religious Societies.
Clubs.
Telegraphic Tables and Tariffs.
Railway Tables.
Steam Shipping Companies.
Masonic Lodges.
&c. &c. &c.

LISTS OF INHABITANTS :—
Bombay and Mofussil.
Native Merchants.
Street List.
Classified List of Trades and Professions.

Printed and published at the "Bombay Gazette" Press.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo per Ship "BEBINGTON," Captain T. WARLAND, arrived from London, are requested to send off boats for their Cargo without delay, otherwise the Goods will be landed by the Captain at the risk and expense of the Consignees.
VOLKART BROTHERS,
Agents of Ship "Bebington."
Bombay, 3rd January, 1868.

SELLING OFF.—Messrs ROGERS & Co. beg to notify for the information of their constituents, and the Public generally, that owing to the winding up of their business, they will from this date, discontinue to dispense prescriptions or supply goods on credit.

They have now on hand an extensive and well selected stock of DRUGS, PATENT MEDICINES, CHEMICAL APPARATUS, FARINACEOUS PREPARATIONS, PERFUMES, SOAPS, TOILET REQUISITES, TOBACCOS and Sundries, which they will sell off (*for cash only*) at considerably reduced prices.

Messrs. R. and Co.'s business having been so long established, they deem it unnecessary to make any remark as to the quality of the goods they offer for sale.

They take this opportunity of returning their best thanks to those who have so kindly given them their support during the many years they have carried on business in this country, and trust that the advantage which their reduced prices now offer, will ensure a speedy clearance of their remaining stock.

Orders from outstations accompanied by a remittance will be promptly attended to.

In conclusion, Messrs. R. & Co. respectfully request that all monies due to the firm be paid as early as possible.
22 Rampart Row, Bombay, 1st January 1868.

TO CIVIL ENGINEERS AND LAND SURVEYORS.

TRAVANCORE GOVERNMENT.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

TENDERS are hereby invited from competent persons desirous of contracting to furnish the Sircar with a correct Survey plan and section of about 100 miles of existing and projected roads throughout the state. Also of about the same length of Canal, river and irrigation channels.

The Survey plans to be drawn upon the best mounted drawing Paper and plotted to a scale of four chains to one inch.

The section to be drawn upon mounted section paper and plotted horizontally to the same scale as the plan, and vertically to forty feet to the inch.

Sealed tenders must be delivered on or before the 15th February next, addressed to the Chief Engineer to the Travancore Government, from whom copies of the tender, and all other information can be obtained by letter (prepaid).

The Sircar reserve power to reject the lowest or any tender.
T. M. HARDY JOHNSTON,
Chief Engineer, Travancore Government.
Chief Engineer's Office, Trevandrum, 24th December, 1867.

CARBOLIC ACID DISINFECTANTS (MACDOUGALL'S PATENT) :—

	Cash on delivery. Rs. as.	Credit Rs. as.
MACDOUGALL'S PATENT POWDER, FOR GENERAL PURPOSES OF DISINFECTION.		
In Bags of 28 lbs. or 56 lbs. each, per cwt.	10 0	12 0
In Casks of 200 lbs., each	20 0	24 0
In Bottles with dredger tops, each.........	0 8	0 10
In Packets of 1 lb. each.....................	0 4	0 5
In Packets of 4 lbs., each....................	0 12	1 0
Tin Dredgers for above to contain about 1lb., each	1 0	1 4
MACDOUGALL'S PATENT DISINFECTING FLUID, for dilution with water and use where the Powder is inapplicable.		
In quart Bottles, each.........................	0 12	1 0
„ „ „ per dozen	8 0	10 0
In Gallon Jars (Jars extra) per gallon......	4 0	5 0
MACDOUGALL'S PATENT PREPARED CARBOLIC ACID (FOR SEWAGE PURPOSES) in casks of 30 to 60 gallons each, (casks extra) per gallon..........	1 8	2 0
MACDOUGALL'S CARBOLIC ACID (No. 4 WHITE). In Jars or Gallons each, and casks of 50 to 66 Gallons (casks or jars extra) per Gallon	4 0	5 0
MACDOUGALL'S CARBOLIC ACID SOAPS, for cleansing and disinfecting purposes and destruction of parasitic insects.		
Dark quality in Canisters of 5 lbs., each...	1 12	2 0
White quality „ per lb..........	0 8	0 10
Hard Yellow (a capital bath Soap in Skin disease) per bar of about 4 lbs............	1 12	2 0
MACDOUGALL'S CARBOLIC ACID TOILET SOAPS (WHITE).		
In small bars, each	0 12	1 0
In Tablets, each	0 6	0 8
In boxes of 3 tablets, each.....................	1 0	1 4
MACDOUGALL'S CARBOLIC ACID OINTMENT, for cure of skin disease, &c. &c., in Animals, 1 lb. Jars, each	1 0	1 4

N. B.—SPECIAL QUOTATIONS FOR LARGE QUANTITIES, BY THE SOLE WHOLESALE AND RETAIL AGENTS,
TREACHER & Co., Limited.
Bombay and Poona.

EPPS' HOMŒOPATHIC COCOA—The purity and delicacy of this preparation have procured for it an ever increasing sale for the past TWENTY YEARS. As a nutritious dietetic for invalids predisposed to biliary derangement, it is, of its kind, unequalled. IN INDIA, it is found particularly useful as a morning beverage, producing none of that nervous irritation, and periodical derangement of the stomach so commonly complained of by those whose 'Chota husri' is a cup of Tea or Coffee. At once palatable, refreshing, and nutritious, it combines in itself all the qualities most desirable in a beverage which, at so early an hour, may either increase or destroy the ability for proper performance of the business of the day.

Sold in Sealed Canisters of 1 lb. or 2 lb. each at per lb Cash Rs. 1-8; Credit Rs. 2-0.

Agents. TREACHER & Co. (LIMITED.) Bombay and Poona.

PURE AERATED WATERS.—TREACHER & CO. (LIMITED) invite the attention of the public to the superior quality and purity of their SUPER CARBONATED WATERS.

After attentive examination of the various methods of water filtration, and of all publications of authority upon the subject, they have finally adopted (as by far the most efficient purifiers), and for a considerable time past, used, the PATENT MOULDED CARBON FILTERS; respecting which they have the pleasure to append an extract from the report of Dr. Hassall :—

"From the foregoing experiments it appears that these Filters of compressed charcoal, possess the power of removing sulphuretted hydrogen, and other offensive and deleterious gases from impure water; that they are also capable of abstracting to a greater or less extent a variety of *soluble organic and inorganic substances held dissolved in water*; lastly, their mechanical action is very efficient.

The Patent Carbon Filters, therefore possess important chemical and mechanical properties. Altogether I regard them as "the most valuable and efficient Filters as yet constructed."

(Signed) ARTHUR HILL HASSALL, M. D.,
Author of Food and its Adulteration, the water Supply of the Metropolis, &c. &c."

TREACHER and Co. are thus enabled to offer these Artificial Waters in a state of perfection hitherto unattainable.

	Rs. a. Cash.	Rs. a. Credit.
AERATED BRIGHTON SELTZER WATER as prepared at the Royal Spa.	1 8	2 0
AERATED TONIC, OR QUININE WATER, a refreshing draught, peculiarly adapted to this climate, an agreeable bitter, gives tone to the stomach, and is especially useful in sea-sickness.	1 8	2 0
AERATED LITHIA WATER, uniformly contains two or five grains of pure Carbonate of Lithia in each bottle. Made *to order* to ensure perfect freshness	3 0	3 8
AERATED POTASH AND SODA WATERS, guaranteed to contain seven and a half grains of either Salt...........	0 14	1 0
AERATED GINGERADE AND LEMONADE..	1 2	1 4

FRUIT SYRUPS.

Two table spoonfuls of any of these Syrups with a bottle of Soda, Potash, or Seltzer Water added, forms a most palatable and wholesome drink :—

Strawberry	Syrup	Assorted per doz. Rs. 15.	1 4 to 1 8
Black Currant	do.		
Pine Apple	do.		
Ginger	do.		
Raspberry	do.		
Red Currant	do.		
Lemon	do.		
Raspberry Vinegar, &c.			

N. B.—AERATED WATERS when received should be at once unpacked and the bottles laid on their sides, *to ensure the liquid to the Corks*, with a layer of dry straw between. If this necessary precaution be not attended to, the contents are liable to leakage and deterioration.

THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE.

WEBSTER'S DICTIONARY,
CONTAINING ABOUT
114,000 WORDS,
AND ABOUT
3,000 ILLUSTRATIONS.

Handsomely Bound with Russia back and corners, in Two Quarto Volumes. Rs. 42, or say Four Guineas

It is impossible to over-rate the utility and importance of this unequalled work.
OBSOLETE WORDS have been carefully preserved for the illustration of our earlier writers.
TECHNICAL AND SCIENTIFIC WORDS have been largely augmented, and their meanings revised by professional persons in the several departments to which the words have reference.
DEFINITION OF WORDS has been amplified on logical principles.
PRONUNCIATION OF WORDS has been thoroughly revised according to the usage of our best Scholars, and the practice of our most eminent and cultivated orators and speakers.
ETYMOLOGY has been improved by the corrections of the most recent philological investigations.
QUOTATIONS are employed to show the various shades of meaning of words as modified by context.
SYNONYMS are given in their most extended form.
ILLUSTRATIONS, about 3,000 in number, are given where it is feared that verbal description would fail to convey a clear impression.
BRIEF HISTORY of the English Language.
KEY TO PRONUNCIATION and principles of Pronunciation explained.
EXPLANATORY AND PRONOUNCING VOCABULARY of the names of noted fictitious, persons, places, &c. &c.
Pronouncing Vocabulary of SCRIPTURE, of GREEK, and of LATIN proper names.
Etymological Vocabulary of GEOGRAPHICAL and BIOGRAPHICAL names.
Pronouncing Vocabulary of ENGLISH CHRISTIAN NAMES, with their derivation, signification, &c. &c. (This is a useful portion of these valuable Volumes.)
WORDS, PHRASES, PROVERBS, &c., &c. from the GREEK, the LATIN, and also from modern Languages.
ABBREVIATIONS AND CONTRACTIONS used in writing and in printing, and also the Arbitrary Signs used in writing and printing.
A complete Table of CONTESTED PRONUNCIATIONS, with Authors' Names.
Of this Edition it has been said.—"Every one who wishes to become master of the English Language, should possess this work; no Library or House should be without it, for it is a sort of Cyclopædia for ready reference, and is one of the most useful works ever issued from the Press."
SOUNDY & Co.,
Wholesale Importers, Rampart Row, and Forbes Street, Bombay.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE.—The Office of the Oriental Financial Association, Limited (in Liquidation), is removed from Elphinstone Circle to No. 14, Apollo Street.
WILLIAM GILBERT, } Liquidators.
SOONDERJEE PRAGJEE, }
Bombay, 3rd January, 1868.

WANTED a good Portuguese Storekeeper, salary Rupees 70, with progressive increase. Apply in own handwriting with Testimonials to "Box" care "Bombay Gazette."
Bombay, 3rd January, 1868.

BOMBAY SCOTTISH EDUCATION SOCIETY.—THE FORT SCHOOL (No. 8, Hornby Row), under the Superintendence of MR. and MRS. MACDONALD, will be re-opened, on MONDAY, the 6th instant, at 10 A. M.
D. C. BOYD, } Joint Secretaries.
D. MACPHERSON, }

JAMNADASS KHOOSHALDASS ESTATE, —A Second Dividend of two per cent. on the amount of the admitted claims against this Estate, will be payable at the Office of the Trustees on and after the 6th January instant.
P. DEWAR, } Trustees.
NARAYEN CRUSTNA LAUD, }
3rd January, 1868.

TONIC WATER.—D. S. KEMP & Co., (5 Elphinstone Circle) have made a further improvement in the luxurious beverage, in which BOUQUET, FLAVOR, and TONIC PROPERTIES are delicately blended. Rupee 1 per dozen (bottles brought), 5, Elphinstone Circle, next to Messrs. Forbes & Co., Bombay.

NOTICE.—It is proposed to hold a SHOW of VEGETABLES, FRUITS, and GARDEN PLANTS and FLOWERS towards the end of next month. Exhibitors will not be charged any fee for exhibiting and are requested to make application for space on or before SATURDAY next, the 11th instant. The place and exact date of the Show, the list of prizes, and the names of the Judges will be notified hereafter.
GEORGE BIRDWOOD, M. D.,
Hony. Secretary Agri-Horticultural Society of Western India, Town Hall, Bombay, 3rd January, 1868.

IN CHANCERY.—EAST INDIA COTTON AGENCY LIMITED.—NOTICE is hereby given to the Shareholders of the above Company in arrears for Calls on Shares, that Mr. A. W. Blunt, has arrived in Bombay with full power, from the Official Liquidator, and that of the several sums now due are not at once paid, measures will be taken to enforce the payment thereof, payment may be made either to Mr. Blunt (at Messrs. Macdonald Tweedie & Co.) or into the account of George T. Hart, Esq., Official Liquidator of the East India Cotton Agency Limited, at the Oriental Banking Corporation, Bombay. Mr. Blunt is also empowered to deal with parties willing to purchase or lease the Ginning Factories, &c., at the Company's stations in Kandeish.
Dated 3rd January 1868, Victoria Buildings.

TREACHER & COMPANY, LIMITED, Chemists, Medical Hall, Byculla; Fort; and Poona. THE PHARMACY DEPARTMENT
Of each of the Company's establishments is under the supervision of thoroughly qualified EUROPEAN CHEMISTS, whose particular attention is directed to the preparation and dispensing of Medicines, and to their punctual and expeditious despatch. All New Chemicals and Drugs are procured immediately on their introduction into Medical Practice, which, from their connection with the leading London Houses, Treacher & Co. are enabled to learn at the earliest. Correspondents may rely upon expeditious attention to their demands, to meet which neither trouble nor expense are spared.

DOMESTIC INVALID APPLIANCES.

Ætnas.
Air Cushions.
Bandages.
Bed Pans.
Belts.
Breast Pumps.
Elastic Bandages.
Enemas.
Do. for self-use.
Eye Baths.
Feeding Bottles.
Flesh Brushes.
Flesh Gloves.
Fullers Earth.
Hot Water Bottles.

Inhalers.
Lint.
Medicine Measures.
Medical Spoons.
Nipple Shields.
Nursery Lamps.
Oiled Silk.
Plasters.
Powder and Puffs.
Sponge,
Spongio Piline.
Smelling Salts.
Thermometers.
Vaporisers.
Waterproof Sheeting

and an extensive stock of other Sundries.

INVALIDS' AND INFANTS' FOODS, &c.
By each Overland Steamer.

Arrowroots.
Corn Flour.
Cocoa.
Desicated Milk.
Gelatine.
Groats.
Hard's Food.
Isinglass.
Jellies.

Liebig's Food.
Maccaroni.
Nursery Biscuits.
Oatmeal.
Pearl Barley.
Rusks.
Sago.
Tapioca.
Vermicelli.

&c. &c. &c.

LIEBIG'S EXTRACT OF MEAT,
(*Extractum Carnis.*)

Prepared strictly according to the instructions of Baron Liebig from FRESH ENGLISH MEAT, and entirely free from the offensive flavour (so repulsive to delicate appetites), common to many of the Extracts prepared from foreign Meat.

This Extract, agreeable to the most fastidious palates, and easily assimilated by the weakest stomach, is beyond all question the most valuable dietitic restorative hitherto introduced.

(The public are recommended to the use of this particular preparation, as there are sold many others whose effect will but disappoint the purchaser.)

MEDICINE CHESTS.

A large assortment of these useful articles, in Mahogany, Oak, Solid Leather, and Japanned Tin, of the most useful and portable patterns,—the result of long experience of the requirements of travellers and up-country residents—suitable for individual, family, or Medical Practitioners' use.

PATENT MEDICINES OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS.

PHOTOGRAPHIC APPARATUS AND CHEMICALS,

SPECTACLES, AND EYE GLASSES,
Cataract,—Concave,—Convex,—Coloured,—Railway, &c., &c.,

SURGICAL APPLIANCES AND INSTRUMENTS.
The stock of Surgical and Medical Appliances kept on hand is by far the most extensive in the Presidency, and continually renewed from England.

DISINFECTANTS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
(TREACHER & Co., Limited, are the Sole Agents in *Western India* for MacDougal's valuable Carbolic Acid Disinfectants).

NOTIFICATIONS OF THE UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY

No. 2346 of 1867-68,
I.—CONVOCATION FOR CONFERRING DEGREES.

A Convocation for conferring Degrees will be holden in the Town Hall on Tuesday, the 14th January 1868, at 5 P. M.
GEORGE BIRDWOOD, M. D.,
University Registrar.
Bombay, 3rd January 1868.

No. 2347 of 1867-68.
II.—NOTICE TO VISITORS.

Ladies and Gentlemen desirous of attending the Convocation for conferring Degrees in the Town Hall, on Tuesday, the 14th January 1868, at 5 P. M., are requested to forward, as early as convenient, their cares with their addresses thereon, under envelopes, addressed :—
"To the University Registrar, Town Hall."
Cards of admission will be afterwards sent.
By order,
GEORGE BIRDWOOD, M. D.
University Registrar.
Bombay, 3rd January 1868.

No. 2349 of 1867-68.
IV.—ACADEMIC COSTUME.

1. Academic costume will be worn at the admission to degrees, which will take place in the Town Hall, on Tuesday the 14th January 1868, at 5 P. M.

2. Such of the Fellows of the University of Bombay as are graduates of other Universities, or as are entitled to wear official* costume, or uniform, may appear in the Academic dress of their own Universities or in such costume or uniform, wearing in addition the Fellow's scarf of the University of Bombay.

3. Other Fellows will wear the Fellows Gown and scarf of the University of Bombay. The head dress of the European Fellows is a college cap.

4. Gowns and scarfs of the University will be given for use on this occasion to applicants entitled to receive them, according to the order in which their names occur in the list of subscriptions for the use of costumes.
By order,
GEORGE BIRDWOOD, M.D.,
Bombay, 3rd January. University Registrar.
* Ex. Gr. Judges, Bishops, Barristers, Military and Naval Officers.

No. 2348 of 1867-68.
CONVOCATION
OF THE
UNIVERSITY OF BOMBA
FOR
CONFERRING DEGREES.
TUESDAY, 14TH JANUARY, 1868.

1.—CANDIDATES FOR DEGREES and GRADUATES are required to be in the DURBAR ROOM, TOWN HALL, at 3 P. M. precisely, to robe and have their places assigned them.

2.—The SENATE are requested to be in the DURBAR ROOM by a quarter past 4 o'clock.

3.—VISITORS should alight from their carriages either at the steps on the West side of the Town Hall, or under the North Porch of the Town Hall.

4.—Seats will be reserved for ladies, and gentlemen accompanying ladies, near the University seats, that is, fronting the statue of Mountstuart Elphinstone.

5.—Other gentlemen will take their seats behind those reserved for ladies and gentlemen accompanying ladies.

6.—PROCESSION.—At five o'clock the Procession of the Chancellor, Vice Chancellor and Fellows of the University will enter the Hall, when all present will *rise and remain standing* until the Chancellor has taken his seat.

ORDER OF THE PROCESSION.

I.—FELLOWS.
In pairs,
Juniors first.

II.—EX-OFFICIO FELLOWS, BISHOPS, JUDGES OF THE HIGH COURT, AND MEMBERS OF THE LEGISLATIVE AND E[illegible]VE COUNCILS.
[illegible] pairs,
[illegible]onal Officers;
Membe[illegible] Legislative Council;
J[illegible]he High Court;
[illegible] of Council;
[illegible]hops;
[illegible] Justice.

III.—[illegible]VERSITY OFFICERS.
REGISTRAR.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

BOARD OF ACCOUNTS.

SYNDICS.
In pairs,
Civil Engineering, Medicine, Law and Arts.

DEANS,
Civil Engineering, Medicine, Law and Arts.

THE VICE-CHANCELLOR.

THE CHANCELLOR.

7.—The Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor and Fellows of the University having taken their seats before the statue of Mountstuart Elphinstone, then will follow on behalf of each Candidate for a Degree—

The SUPPLICATION by the Dean of the Faculty in which he graduates;

The passing of a GRACE by the Senate for his admission to the Degree;

His PRESENTATION by the Dean to the Chancellor; and

His ADMISSION to the Degree by the Chancellor.

After which the Registrar will make DECLARATION of the DEGREES conferred.

8.—The Registrar will read a Report by the Syndicate of the proceedings of the University during the past year.

9. The Chancellor will deliver an Address.

10—The Chancellor will dissolve the Convocation.

11.—RETIRING PROCESSION.—The assembly will *rise and remain standing* until the retiring Procession of the Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor and Fellows has left the Hall.

By Order,
GEORGE BIRDWOOD, M. D.,
University Registrar.

BOMBAY ASSEMBLIES.—Subscribers are informed that the next Assembly will be held at Mr. H. E. Astley's Bungalow, Malabar Hill, on the evening of TUESDAY the 7th instant, at 9 o'clock.
Fort, January 1868.

The Bombay Gazette

SATURDAY, JANUARY 4, 1868.

Now that Addiscombe is only a tradition of the past and that Her Majesty's Indian forces as well as what used to be called the Royal Regiments are largely supplied with officers from Sandhurst, the riots reported by the last mail as having occurred at that institution will interest many in this country. We shall not therefore apologise for touching on a subject which so vitally affects the welfare of the whole British army. The disturbances which are mentioned in the *Overland Mail* of the 18th November are no novelty. Under the regime which lasted for upwards of forty years such lawless acts were never heard of, but ever since the institution about the Crimean war of a new system they have been of yearly occurrence, indeed they may be said to have now become chronic. Under the old system boys were admitted between the ages of thirteen and fifteen and never remained at the College after the age of eighteen. In those days the discipline was strict, the fare indifferent, and the accommodation rough. The slightest infringement of orders and these were numerous and strict, the least manifestation of insubordination were at once visited with a heavy punishment. The cadets were allowed neither to smoke nor drink under severe penalties and in short were ruled with a very tight hand. They also mounted guard; and in all respect were on the footing of a highly disciplined regiment, and by all available means trained to undergo with cheerfulness the restraints and hardships of a military career. The result was that not only was the mind disciplined at the most plastic age, but considerable military pride was engendered during the three or four years residence at this real nursery for the army. When, however, the people of England aroused from their apathy by the disasters of the Crimea determined on a large measure of military reform, they were attacked by such a violent spasm of zeal that the authorities were frightened into some rather hastily considered changes. Among these changes was a complete revolution in the system of education at Sandhurst The main features of the new system was an increase of the minimum age to sixteen years and a reduction of the period of residence. Cadets now stay there from one to two years instead of from two and a half to four and a half years, and before they leave have sometimes reached the mature age of twenty-two or twenty-three years. At the same time it was decided that the old system had been much too severe and the mode of life and fare a great deal too rough. The advocates of the new system maintained that the cadets would be henceforth young men and therefore could not be expected to submit patiently to be treated as regards discipline like boys and as regards fare and accommodation like private soldiers. The consequences of the change were not difficult to be foreseen by those at all acquainted with human nature. In the first place cadets have lately entered Sandhurst at an age when the character is beginning to assume a certain amount of consistency and is less easily moulded than at an early period. In the second place the period of residence varying from one to one and a half and in certain cases extending to two years is too short to permit of either habits of discipline being instilled, or the creation of military pride. These two circumstances were enough of themselves to cause the failure of the new system and the results were rendered still worse by the namby pamby doctrinaire manner in which discipline was carried out by the authorities of the College. In fairness to them, however, it should be stated, that their method of treatment was endorsed or rather inspired by the Horse Guards. The cadets no longer learn by experience how the duties of a guard should be performed. Far from taking a pride in being considered real soldiers, they despise the very name and are ashamed both of their uniform and position. Instead of being trained by coarse fare and rough accommodation to undergo without a murmur the hardships of a soldier's life in a campaign, and to provide for themselves under all the circumstances of active service, they are pampered in the way of food and accommodation and are waited on by a large and expensive staff of servants. As regards discipline nothing can be looser or more unsatisfactory. The cadets may be seen lounging about the roads dressed in the most slovenly manner, chatting jauntily to nursery maids, even sometimes close to their masters,' houses, and staring at ladies in a manner that renders it very unpleasant for the latter to walk out unattended. Every pothouse in the neighbourhood teems with cadets notwithstanding that to remove all necessity for frequenting such places they are provided at the College itself with billiard rooms and a canteen. It may easily be imagined that intoxication is no very rare occurrence, and we regret to say that unless a cadet is conspicuously drunk it is the easiest thing in the world for him to return to his quarters at night without discovery. The sergeants are discouraged from making reports of any irregularities they may witness, and are even sometimes blamed for over zeal in this respect. But even worse remains behind. On one of the last days of the term, a custom has sprung up within the last few years and only within the last few years, of allowing the cadets to have as much wine for their dinner as they choose. As might be expected nearly every one in the College is on that evening more or less intoxicated. So much is this practice sanctioned by the authorities, is shown by the following anecdote which is related on the most undoubted authority. A short time ago an officer at the Staff College had a brother who was a student at the Cadet College. The elder brother anxious to take his brother out of the way of temptation asked him to dine with him on that day at the Staff College Mess. It will hardly be believed that leave was refused, and, moreover, strong remarks made by one of the officers of the establishment on the want of *esprit de corps* shown in the desire to absent himself from the half. yearly orgie! That nothing might be wanting to undermine even the pretence of discipline which is kept up, the sergeants and servants of the establishment are allowed to sell walking sticks, knives and other articles to the cadets, thus establishing a most baneful relation between them and the cadets and injuring the legitimate trade of the place. Nor is it military discipline alone which suffers at this so-called place of training for the army. Habits of extravagance prevail there to an extent which threatens to demoralise the whole army. Not to speak of balls given by the cadets the cost of which presses heavily on the resources of the parents, many of whom are, as may be imagined possessed of but moderate not to say small in-comes, there is another and still greater temptation in the shape of money lenders. Some of these harpies come down from London and under cover of a legitimate trade in tailoring absolutely force loans of money on the thoughtless cadets. Others are to be found in the place itself and the extortion of some of these individuals it was which gave rise to the recent disgraceful riots. The amount of indebtedness on the part of some of the cadets is something fabulous when their circumstances and future incomes are considered. Not only are they thus surrounded at the very outset of their career with serious embarrassments, but they are familiarised with a practise which can scarcely fail to end in their ultimate ruin.

After reading such an exposure of the system of education as practised at Sandhurst the public can scarcely be surprised at the recent disgraceful occurrences. But indeed as we have before remarked these are not without precedent, and for years gross offences against both discipline and gentlemanly conduct have periodically taken place. On one occasion the cadets indignant at some imaginary or trifling grievances broke out into open mutiny, shut themselves up in neighbouring earthern forts, and refused to capitulate till it had been promised that their demands should be submitted to the Commander-in-Chief. On another occasion an officer belonging to the college having interfered in their periodical orgie at the end of the half year was hooted and pelted. Not content with this manifestation of their feeling they subsequently proceeded to his quarters and to the great alarm of his wife broke the windows of the obnoxious disciplinarian. These two instances and the disturbances mentioned in the *Overland Mail* of the 18th November are merely samples of the exploits of these promising young candidates for Her Majesty's Commission. What has been the remedy hitherto applied to them? A denunciatory harangue from the Duke of Cambridge at the periodical inspections, and the expulsion of one or two luckless individuals who without more guilt have had the misfortune of being selected as scapegoats for the offences of their comrades. In spite however of these spasmodic and indiscriminate punishments, in spite even of denunciatory harangues from a Royal Highness, the evil continues, the expelled individuals are generally—regulations to the contrary notwithstanding—allowed after a little delay to purchase their commissions, and everything goes on as before. The officers of the institution instead of seeking out a remedy for the evil content themselves with fiercely denying its existence, and as for the Duke of Cambridge he is notoriously in the habit of yielding to the clamour of interested individuals and shrinking from the pain of adhering to stern though just resolves. It is time, therefore, that the public which now pays largely for this formerly self-supporting institution, should interfere and insist on a reform which recent events must at length have shown to be imperatively necessary.

THE S. S. "Euphrates" (of the B. I. S. N. Co.) one of the transports chartered by Government, left Bombay for Annesley Bay yesterday, with Brigadier General Russell and his staff on board.

WE are informed that the Bank of Bengal has declared a dividend for the half year ending 31st December, at the rate of 7 per cent. per annum. It is also stated that no losses have been incurred during the abovenamed period, and that the reserve Fund remains intact.

THE Municipal Commissioner has had another difficulty with the butchers within the last day or two, nearly the whole of them having "struck" in consequence of the new scale of slaughter-house fees, but the difficulty has been overcome in a manner which will teach these men a lesson, and show them that they are not to be allowed to trifle as they like with the daily wants of the inhabitants. Mr. Crawford has been able to get new men to do the work,—indeed many natives who live out of Bombay came to town on hearing of the "strike" for that very purpose; and the former butchers, now that they find their services can be dispensed with, are showing an eager desire to be permitted to resume their duties, but find Mr. Crawford not at all disposed to let them off so lightly as they wish. Mr. Crawford, we believe, requires them to give him a substantial guarantee against any repetition of the same conduct, and expects to be able to turn this opportunity to advantage in other respects for the benefit of the inhabitants—who, whatever interest they may take in overbridges and drainage and other similar municipal matters, would be sure to give a good British grumble if they were deprived of their morning beefsteak.

GREAT activity is now being shown by the Marine Department in taking up tonnage for animals. The transports "Jerant," "Pearl of India," "Armenian," and "Annie Forst" have been chartered for the conveyance of the ponies now at Moody Bay, and the "Good Success," "Moderation," and "Kusrobie" for the bullocks at Tannah. Besides these about 35 buglas have been taken up for bullocks by the Commissariat Department. The steamer "Peruvian" sails to-day with a strong detachment of followers and inspectors, besides a large quantity o equipments. It is expected that the whole of the Transport Train will be cleared out by the end of this month. The Commissariat Department is now alive to the urgent want of drivers in Abyssinia to attend to the large number of animals collected from Egypt and Persia. Agents are being employed throughout the Presidency in enlisting them, and the whole arrangement has been placed in the hands of Colonel Dunsterville by His Excellency the Governor, and he appears to be working with a good will in the matter, determined to get the men if they are to be obtained. There will be shortly collected about 2,000 for embarkation.

THE *Englishman's Weekly* :—The present writer with a host of others, witnessed a most interesting series of manœuvres by the Armstrong (mule) mounted Battery, on the morning of Tuesday last previous to their departure for Abyssinia. A late sketch in the "Illustrated London News," conveys a pretty good idea of the mode in which the gun with its appurtenances is carried on the back of the mule or mules, for there are no less than eight or nine of them attached to each gun. The rapidity with which the gun and carriage, &c., are taken from the backs of the animals, and put in order for firing is really wonderful. Poor Theodorus, it is to be presumed, will get a warm welcome indeed should he come within range of such gentle persuaders.

THE *Pall Mall Gazette* :—The director of "the Italian Life Assurance Society," M. W. Rey, has published some interesting statistics showing the average duration of life in Italy as compared with that in other countries, from which it appears that the mortality of Italians is exceptionally great. He shows that in Italy 22½ per cent. of the infant population die yearly, and that, even in the healthiest districts, the average duration of life is 33·43 years only, while in France it is 38·33, at Geneva 42·02, and in England 39·31. The number of Births, too, is relatively much smaller in Italy than in England and France.

THE same :—The plan of introducing the Prussian military system into Sweden seems to have broken down. The King has declared himself against it in a pamphlet, recently issued, on "Modern Military Tactics," and it is said that the Minister for War is of the same opinion as the King. It is thought probable, however, that although every able-bodied man in the country will not be actually required to serve, he will be bound to learn the ordinary military drill, so as to be able to assist the standing army in case of emergency. Public attention in Sweden has been a good deal occupied of late by the question of national defence, and the *Gotenborgpost*, in a long article just published on the subject, anticipates the possibility of Sweden "being forced to take up arms, either because her safety is directly endangered or because interests which directly affect her are in question." "No one can deny," it adds, "that the latter eventuality is quite possible, and it would therefore be unpardonable, however convenient, if our nation continued to indulge in peaceful dreams."

GENERAL MEREWETHER'S RECONNOITRING FORCE IN ABYSSINIA.

THE annexed communication was placed at our disposal yesterday by Government :—

Extract from a letter from Colonel W. L. Merewether, C. B., Commanding Reconnoitring Field Force Abyssinian Expedition, dated Camp Senafe, 7th December 1867.

* * * * *

I left Mulkutto on the afternoon of the 1st with Colonel Wilkins, Dr. Martin and Dr. Austin who I had invited to accompany our party. At Koomaylo we were joined by Colonel Phayre and next morning left for Upper Sooro arriving at 10 o'clock.

The road from Mulkutto to Koomaylo is excellent now, the first 8 miles or so made by Major Baigrie, Assistant Quarter Master General, the last part by working parties from the 10th N. I., under arrangements made by Colonel Field, the road-making being directly superintended by Major Pierce also deserves very great credit for the rapid and complete manner in which the work was done. It was carried on for 4 miles beyond Koomaylo up the river and again for 2 miles downwards from Upper Sooro when the 10th were moved there on the 28th ultimo. Only 2 miles remained unfinished in the middle, these would also have been done could the Regiment have remained longer at Lower Sooro but they had to be moved up on the 1st to Upper Sooro.

The road through the last part in the gorge is being rapidly pushed on by Lieut. Jopp, R. E., and by blasting and ramping it will, I hope, be ready for use by the time the Field Battery will be in a position to advance so that it may drive through.

Lieut. Jopp has but one Company of Sappers at present with him, but directly the Madras and the other Company of Bombay Sappers arrive the two Bombay which will then be at Mulkutto will go to this pass with Captain Goodfellow to finish it off and then pass on to where improvements are required on ahead. Beyond Upper Sooro a fair road has been cleared of jungle and stones for a distance of two miles and a half by Major James with the Left Wing of the 10th N. I. and it will be further so cleared by the Belooches who will shortly proceed to Upper Sooro and to Rareeguddy. The Sappers will be set to finish off the 3 wells being sunk near Guinea fowl plain to make the Rareeguddy pass fit for Field Artillery as they come on. The Company of Sappers with me here will commence improving the last ascent hereafter described.

At Upper Sooro I found that Colonel Field was quite ready to move on with the Mountain Train and 10th Regiment N. I. leaving a company there for the present to be relieved on arrival of the Belooch Regiment from Sind. The 3rd Light Cavalry were to march from Wah to Koomaylo that morning and follow at a day's interval so as not to choke the road.

We left Upper Sooro at 3 P. M. marching till ¾ to nine when the well near Guinea fowl plain was reached and the Column bivouacked for the night. Three feet of excellent water was found in the well at a depth of about 24 feet, by morning it was drawn dry. This well will be improved and two more sunk so that a Depot may be formed here, and it be made a halting place for the day.

Resumed the march at 5-15 A. M. and at 10-43 Colonel Phayre, Dr. Krapf and I reached the end of the Rareeguddy water 15½ miles. The night and morning had been very cold, but when the sun rose above the hills after 9 o'clock its power was very great and proved trying to the Infantry marching, so that they did not reach the Rareeguddy water till 0-45 P. M. At Euderta, 10 miles, they had obtained some water in a gorge 800 yards to the left of the road, which though limited in quantity was very good in quality. This proved a great help. Though there is no great obstruction in the road between the well and Rareeguddy still the ground is rough and strewed with large stones, patches of jungle had also occasionally to be passed through. The moon was young and set behind the hills about 9 P. M. so that the column could not move till it was clear daylight. When the road is cleared, as it will be as soon as possible, this march should be made chiefly by night. When the moon is older and lasts till morning it may be done so before the clearance. That night the Troops bivouacked in the Rareeguddee pass, by the water, occupying dry spots on the side of the hills. With Colonel Phayre I walked in the afternoon to the head of water, and we there found a tolerably low spot in a loop of the torrent which, when cleared of jungle, would make a most excellent encamping ground well above highest water line.

Next morning the 4th, 1 Company of the 10th under Major Pierce was sent to the top to commence clearing the encamping ground, while another was set to work to improve some difficult bits in the pass, and 100 men with some muleteers were sent up the hills to collect grass for the mules. Accompanied by Colonel Phayre and Dr. Krapf I started at 6-30 A. M. to visit Senafe. On the way we were met by the head men to whom I had sent from Upper Sooro, telling to come to the Camp. The road along the bed of the torrent was found most excellent excepting in two places, where large rocks made divergence over spurs necessary. The first obstacle could easily be surmounted, the second would take too much time, so the passage over the hill must be kept to. The rise is not above 100 feet and can soon be made practicable for guns even, and fortunately there is an abundant supply of water in the river course below, so that the working parties can encamp there. The distance from Rareeguddy camp is not quite 3½ miles. 1½ mile further on we came to the foot of the final assent to the Senafe plateau. This proved to be a mere bagatelle compared to the Tekoonda one. Its length is less than a mile and a half some part of which is level and good. The total rise in that distance only 730 feet. The path a mere track was a good deal encumbered with loose stones and brushwood requiring to be removed before laden animals could pass, but there was no part inconveniently steep. From the top of the ascent to the King's camp was less than 1½ mile, over a level plain recently cultivated. The King's camp was reached at 10½ A. M. It is situated about ¾ of a mile from the village, and has an ample supply of good water close to it and there is plenty space all round to encamp a very large force. There is a fair supply of grass near in spite of the drought and visitation of locusts, many of which destructive insects were still present. After rain which the people told me is now expected, the whole plain would be covered with grass. "Boosa," chopped Barley straw which makes good forage, is also procurable. We returned to camp at Rareeguddy by 4 P. M.

The whole distance from the coast to the Highlands on this line had now been traversed, a more favourable one could not be desired. From the sea to Koomaylo 13 miles is nearly a dead level over which the Railway is about to be laid. The proposed direction is being surveyed by Lieutenant Willans, R. E., and that officer accompanied up from Mulkutto to show the line, which has been well selected. From Koomaylo to the foot of the final ascent the road follows the bed of a mountain torrent called in different parts Koomaylo, Sooro, Naveeguddy and Rareeguddy, for a distance of 46½ miles gradually almost imperceptibly rising to a height of nearly 6,000 feet above the entrance of the river. The only really difficult parts are the Sooro and Rareeguddy passes. In the former is a very bad bit for about 250 yards and the whole of it 3½ miles, requires improving before wheeled Artillery can be driven through, but the worst part is finished by the Sappers, the rest will take little time. The Rareeguddy pass 1½ mile has no great obstruction, but will have to be improved throughout, this will not take long. Between Upper Sooro and Rareeguddy the road will be made by working parties from the Native Regiments, detachments of which will at once be placed at those places and at the wells midway commencing with the Belooch Regiment which has arrived at Mulkutto, and whose Head Quarters will be at Rareeguddy. Trees and brushwood will be cut down, stones removed, dips levelled and the roads clearly marked so that it may [illegible] traversed on the darkest nigh[illegible] been judiciously provided for by [illegible] Phayre.

Lieut.-Colonel Wilkins will, [illegible] the Madras Sappers, order [illegible] fellow and the two Bombay [illegible] engaged on the piers, &c., at M[illegible] in completing the Sooro pass [illegible] of the Marine Battalion attach[illegible] noitring party will also move [illegible] relieved by the Belooch Reg[illegible] kutto and Koomaylo. The Sap[illegible] is done will move on to Rare[illegible] party at the wells to perfect th[illegible]

The company of Sappers [illegible] engaged making the final as[illegible] tillery.

The troops and cattle were [illegible] save the Sappers who went on [illegible] on the morning of the 6th Colo[illegible] the Mountain Train and Hea[illegible] N. I. on Senafe leaving two [illegible] Major James to complete the [illegible] encamping ground at top of Rareeguddy when they will rejoin; a native Officer's party only remaining to perfect the Depot. Lieut.-Colonels Phayre and Wilkins preceded the column with a Company of the 10th N. I. under Major Pierce to clear the road. The bad part in the torrent was made good by the 10th and the rise over the spur passable by the Sappers before the column reached these places and the path of the ascent was made clear while the troops halted below,

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 18 June, 2017

[illegible] on the top and reached the [illegible] by 1-15 P. M. This body of [illegible] marched from the sea without hitch [illegible] and thus it was fully proved that [illegible] nothing insurmountable to stand [illegible] way of British troops reaching the [illegible] of Abyssinia. The 3rd Light Cavalry arrived at the foot of Rareeguddy on the 5th, halted on the 6th, marched in here to-day. I regret to say the disease still causes losses amongst the horses, but this may be owing to debility as much as any thing; six horses died on to-day's march. It is to be hoped that the change of climate will soon cause an improvement. The climate is certainly excellent, fresh bracing air, like fine October weather in England.

On returning to Rareeguddy on the afternoon of the 4th I found a confidential messenger had arrived with a letter from Prince Kassa Abba Busbus of a very friendly character. Copy of a translation of it as well as of my answer is annexed. It will be observed he styles himself "Head of the Chiefs of Ethiopia," and his letter had the Royal seal impressed on it. I carefully avoided noticing this in replying.

The bearer of the letter was Murcha Wurkee, brother of the Gabroo Wurkee, whose sons are being educated under Dr. Wilson at Bombay. He was specially sent by Prince Kassa because he understood and spoke English well. He told me his master was most anxious to do every thing in his power to show his friendly disposition and I believe this to be in earnest. It was most unfortunate that my first letter to the Prince with copies of the Proclamation was not delivered, but I have learnt that the bearer heard when en route that his father had been imprisoned by Kassa for some fault and was afraid to go on, as also to return knowing I should be offended.

Murcha Wurkee informed me that the report at Adowa was, and generally credited, that Prince Menelek had really come to the neighbourhood of Magdala in force, and to-day he adds that the Gallas under their female leader Walheit, to whom Magdala properly belongs, were united with him. It is also said that the garrison of Magdala were treating to surrender the place. This is most important, for, if true, the safety of the captives is secured. There should, however, in my humble opinion be no cessation of the measures now being carried out by Government if this is verified, for if any change is heard, difficulties may be raised by the Shoaities in regard to their being forwarded to the English Camp, and every delay will only induce them to take greater advantage of the position.

Moreover there are the captives still in the power of the King—including Mr. Rosenthal, Mr. Flad and their children, whose rescue must be insured.

The King's situation, Murcha says, is getting more desperate every day. He burned Debra Tabor, all but the church he built last year and marched to Kemma Deujied, 16 miles on the road to Magdalla, which he is most anxious to reach, but finds the opposition too great. If any of his soldiers quit the camp to cut grass or wood they are killed by the infuriated peasantry lurking about.

Wagshum Gobazye is in Lasta, there was a report that he was coming in this direction to compete with Kassa for the possession of Tigre, but it is now said he is watching Theodorus' movements. A messenger is said to be on the way from him with friendly overtures. All seem anxious to speedily secure good will. All the people here appear delighted to see us, and today the whole of the Chiefs of the neighbouring district of Chummazana came in a body to pay their respects.

This, Senafe, is but a poor village of about a dozen huts not having any quantity of supplies, but there are many more villages about in Chummazana, Agame, &c. from which supplies will rapidly come in now that we are established here. Some mules and bullocks were brought in to-day from Agame; these were brought at once and the sellers returned immediately to bring more and supplies of the nature we require, barley, flour and ghee. Mon. Munzinger is actively engaged in getting these things.

Letters from Mr. Rassam passed through Adowa on the 1st instant, and unfortunately were taken on to Massowa through Hamobjen. I daily expect them back.

I forward copy of Meteorological Register kept by Staff Assistant Surgeon Martin.

I have &c.,
W. L. MEREWETHER, Colonel,
Resident, and Commanding R. F. F.

Copy of translation of letter from Prince Kassai, Abba Busbus, ruler of Tigre.

In the name of the Father, the Son, and the Holy Ghost, one god; letter sent by Dajasmai Kassa, head of the Chiefs of Ethiopia, to reach the Chief of the English soldiers. How are you, very well.

By the Christ's grace I have recovered the throne of my ancestors, of Mikael, of Walda Salassee, of Sabagadis. Of old we are house friends from Consul Salt till down to Plowden. I expected to receive a letter from you, but as it has retarded, I have sent myself; I know not what you have come for; if I knew it, it would please me. We are house friends. I am sending Lej Murdja, the son of Atu Wurke, who knows my language and yours, I am sending (what I have in) my heart, and you, too send to me (what you have in) your heart.

In the year 1860 from Ch. N. in the time of John the Evangelist in the month of Hadar, the 18th, written Wednesday.

Dedjasmaj
Kassa head
Seal of the Chief of
(Levi of Juda)
Ethiopia.

(True copy)
W. L. MEREWETHER, Colonel.

From COLONEL MEREWETHER,
Chief with the Army of England now at Zoola,
To DEJASMUCK KASSA.

How are you—are you quite well? Your letter has arrived and given us much pleasure. We had already sent you two letters and were very much disappointed at their not having reached you. We sent you those two letters relying on the knowledge of our mutual friendship existing since Ras Mikael, Walda Selassee and Sabagadis. We are now about to proceed to Senafe and will remain there until the arrival of General Sir Robert Napier. Meanwhile we beg of you in consideration of our great friendship to cause the Proclamation we now send to you to be published in the provinces under your rule. Another most important matter is that we require wheat, barley, grain and all other kinds of provisions, also a large number of mules for all which we are willing to give a fair price. We would ask you to be good enough to make this known to the chiefs and to the peasants so that they may bring them to us. We should be glad to have Lej Murdja with us here, he would be useful for our mutual intercourse and so we ask you to give him leave.

(Signed) W. L. MEREWETHER, Colonel.
Camp, Raree Geddee, 5th December 1867.
(True copy,)
W. L. MEREWETHER, Colonel,
Resident Aden, Commanding R. F. F.

Meteorological Register kept on the march from Mulkutto to Sanafe.

Date 1867	Halting place	Height above Sea	Maximum	Minimum	Range	Observations
Dec. 1st	Koomaylo	475	...	63°	...	Arrived in evening. Night cool, dew slight
2nd	Upper Sooro	2136	99°	57°5	32°5	Maximum in tent. Mornings and Evenings pleasant, dew moderate.
3rd	Bivouack	3405	...	41°	...	Night betterly cold, dew moderate.
4th & 5th	Rareegeddee (above the stream)	5724	86°5	29°5	67°4	Day pleasant, mornings and evenings cold, nights bitterly so, dew moderate.
6th & 7th	Senafe	7127	73°	34°	39°	Ditto ditto

W. T. MARTINS, M. D.,
Staff Assisst. Surg., on special duty.
[illegible] Senafe, 8th December 1867.

[illegible]TEST NEWS.

[illegible]UTER'S TELEGRAMS.

([illegible] Overland Telegraph.)

[illegible]ONDON, DEC. 30TH, MORNING.

[illegible] ship "Malabar" arrived at Suez on [illegible] December.

[illegible] ship "Crocodile" left Alexandria, [illegible] brought from Calcutta by the [illegible] on Saturday, 28th ult.

[illegible] has removed Pope and appoint- [illegible] successor. (Generals Meade and [illegible]

[illegible] Howdy has instructed the [illegible] towns to enrol special constables.

[illegible]NDON, 17TH DEC., AFTERNOON.

[illegible] Cotton Market is steady.
Dhollera 6d.
The Manchester Market to-day closed steadier.

7 lb. Shirtings	...	7s. 9d.
8¼ "	...	9s. 3d.
40's Twist	...	1s. 0d.

The ships *Aaron Brown* and *Jumna* have arrived from Bombay.

LONDON, 18TH DEC., AFTERNOON.

The Liverpool Cotton Market is steady.
Dhollera 6d.
The ship *Alma* has arrived from Bombay.

LONDON, 30TH DEC., MORNING.

The *Carnatic* with the outward Bombay Mails of Dec. 18th left Suez on the 28th idem at 3.0 A. M.

(*By Indian Telegraph.*)

CALCUTTA, 3RD JANY.

Government paper. { Fours 8 Rs.
Fives 7¼ Rupees.
Fives & half 12¾ Rs.
Exchange, six months' sight 1s. 11¼d.
Freights dead weight Rice £3 15s.
Jute, £3 15s.
Seeds Linseed £4 2s. 6d.
Shirtings Rs. 5-6 to Rs. 5-9.
Madapollams, Rs. 2-1 to Rs. 2-4.
Mule Twist, 5 as. 4 pies.
Market for Piece Goods, improving.
Market for Twist, steady.

BOMBAY.

THE following passenger arrived per steamer "Japan," Captain Chatfield, from Singapore,—Mr. E. Higgins.

THE height of water in Vehar Lake for the week ending 28th December 1867 was 54 feet 9 inches, in the corresponding week of last year there were 53 feet 9 inches.

THE Fort School, in connection with the Bombay Scottish Education Society, as will be seen by an advertisement in another column, will be re-opened on Monday morning next.

THE following passengers sailed per steamer "Martaban," Captain Sharp, to Persian Gulf via Kurrachee:—Mr. and Mrs. S. String, Lieutenant T. Lafthouse, Mr. F. Noormahomed, Mr. McLeod, and 59 deck.

THE following passengers arrived per steamer "Taptee," Captain Drewitz, from Goa—Dr. and Mrs. Dallas, Staff Assistant Surgeon McCutchan, Mr. Green, Mr. F. X. Couto, and 65 deck.

THE Christy Minstrels announce their last performance at the Grant Road Theatre for tonight. They advertize an entirely new programme for the occasion, which will doubtless draw a good house.

THE Director of the Indo-European line forwarded a telegram to Government on the 1st instant, reporting that the Turkish line was interrupted beyond Diarbekir; Egyptian line right; Persian line still interrupted.

THE transport "Oliver Cromwell" with stores, the "Phœnix" with hay, the "Indomitable" with sleepers and other railway stores, and the "Nicholas Curnin" with stores, all sailed for Annesley Bay yesterday.

H. M. S. "Spiteful," Captain B. S. Lefroy, 6 guns, arrived at Bombay yesterday from Monte Video, her dates being as follows:—Monte Vdeo, October 4; Simon's Bay November 10; and Mauritius December 9. She landed three mail bags at Mauritius, and brought three to Bombay. About 300 miles north from Mauritius she experienced a very heavy gale, which seemed to be the outskirts of a hurricane.

ON the 4th August last, a letter was addressed by the local Government to the Government of India, submitting a report of the accident at the Sookee Bridge, near the Bhosawul junction on the G. I. P. Railway. The Supreme Government passed the following resolution thereon:—

The Consulting Engineer's report as to the additional waterway that may be needed at the Sookee Nullah Bridge, is awaited. As regards the fact that the train was permitted to proceed without a line clear, the Consulting Engineer should report what steps have been taken in the matter, and what precaution to prevent such a breach of regulation. If a line clear cannot be got after such time has elapsed as to render it improbable that the line can be blocked by a train in motion, the station master might send on an engine with orders to proceed cautiously, but should, in no case, despatch a train.

THE FIRST GAS EXPLOSION.—On Thursday evening last about 7 o'clock, an accident which might have proved of a serious character occurred in a shop in the Marwaree bazar. It appears that one end of a gas pipe attached to the shop had been left open, and that a boy entered the shop with a light while the gas was escaping. As a natural consequence the gas was ignited, and the whole shop was in a blaze for a time. The gas pipe was immediatetly put right by persons who came to the spot on hearing the alarm; and the fire was extinguished before much damage had been done. Some of the people were much frightened, but fortunately no one was hurt.

INDO-EUROPEAN TELEGRAPH.—Latest dates of telegrams received during the last 24 hours ending at 8 P. M. yesterday, were as follows:—

From United Kingdom, via Turkey, 19th, 20th, 25th, 28th, and 30th December.

From Continent of Europe, via Turkey 29th December.

The time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay from 8 P. M. of the 2nd to 8 P. M. of the 3rd January were as follows:—

To Bombay.	*Max.*		*Min.*	
From Kurrachee	7	58	0	8
" Calcutta via Agra	0	0	0	0
" Calcutta via Madras	24	39	15	16
" Madras	0	0	0	0

THE following are the arrangements for the usual Week of Prayer at the commencement of the new year, in connection with the Evangelical Alliance:—

MEETINGS AT 7½ A. M.

Colaba.—House of Mr. Gordon, 15 Middle Colaba, next to the Sanitarium. Monday, Wednesday, Friday.

Dhobi Talao.—Bible Society's Depot. Daily from Monday to Saturday.

Byculla.—House of the Rev. S. B. Munger, (American Mission House.) Tuesday, Thursday, Saturday.

Girgaum.—House of Dr. Young, Medical Missionary. Monday, Wednesday, Friday.

Malabar Hill.—House of the Rev. Dr. Wilson. Tuesday, Thursday, Saturday.

GENERAL MEETINGS.

Money School.—Monday, 5 P. M. and Friday 5. P. M.

American Mission Chapel.—Thursday, 7½ P. M.

VERNACULAR.

Tuesday, 5 P. M., Money School.

Wednesday, 5 P. M., Gen. Assembly's Institution.

Thursday, 5 P. M., Free Gen. Assembly's Institution.

Saturday, 5 P. M., American Mission Chapel.

ANNUAL FEAST AT BYCULLA SCHOOLS.

ON Thursday evening a large number of ladies and gentlemen assembled at Byculla School to be present at the annual feast given to the children of the institution. Many of the gentlemen present, as might be expected, were of the military class. The feast took place in the long covered playground of the school, on entering which the visitors certainly must have been struck by the profuse yet tasteful decorations. The vestibule and playground were draped and screened off with flags lent by the authorities of the Dockyard and the Arsenal, and at intervals bannerets and scrolls bearing appropriate mottoes were fixed; being flowers, palm leaves, and evergreens interspersed. At the further end of the play shed stood two large Christmas trees, sparkling with Christmas gifts for the children. At dusk the room was brilliantly lighted up by rows of gas in globes, the fittings for which were kindly lent by Mr. Proude, of the gas company, and above the Christmas trees a large "V. R." in gas blazed against a blue background, a crown in gilt being emblazoned between the letters. Shortly before six, the pupils sat down to tea, cake, and fruit, at two long tables ranged along the sides of the room, the boys at one and the girls at another. This being holiday season, a number of the pupils were absent, but about 75 boys and 55 girls sat down at the tables. After the repast, the gifts on the Christmas trees were presented by the Hon'ble Mr. Warden, to the children, all of whom seemed greatly delighted with what had been presented to them, while more useful gifts, such as portfolios, &c., were presented to the more advanced boys and girls. The further end of the room was carpeted and chairs were placed for visitors, to whom tea and coffee were handed round; and some of the christmas gifts, which remained on the trees after the pupils had each received something, were distributed amongst visitors' children. The band of His Excellency Sir Seymour Fitzgerald was present, and performed during the proceedings. About seven o'clock, after the gifts to the children had all been presented and examined by the recipients, the company went out to the lawn in front of the building, where a fine variety of fireworks was successfully displayed, and the proceedings were brought to a close by the band playing the national anthem.

We may here state that the committee are pushing forward the improvements on the building. For some time the space has been very limited. An additional storey is being added, and this improvement will not only afford proper room for dormitories (the want of which has been most pressingly felt), but will also afford room for other useful purposes. The building is to be lighted with gas, the ventilation improved, most of the small rooms on the north side of the school room removed, and iron beds provided for the children; and several other important changes for the comfort of the inmates are about to be made. The floor of the new dormitory will be completed in a week or two, and the boys' school will probably be finished in three or four months, after which the girls' school will be improved. It is intended to employ female cooks in the girls' section, by whom the girls will be taught the art of cooking.

PARSEE ENLIGHTENMENT AT SYEDWADA.

MR. HOPE has been coaxed into action anent the Syedwada Fire Temple business, which will bear bad fruit. We rather believe an unworthy coalition forced him from a position more than usually strong, but whichever it be, the remonstrances of gross stupidity, have triumphed over sound judgment. The fact induces one to think on Parsee enlightenment, and to judge how much of it is real, and how much spurious. What possible opinion can a person form of the Syedwada obstruction? Here was a market deliberately selected by the whole body of the Commissoners, the site was dry, perfectly incommoded, and free both in front, and to the back, the building had commenced, money had been spent on it, plenty of time had been afforded for objection, indeed all were anticipating the finish when ignorance and bigotry must needs incite those who boast of being the most civilized of the races of India, to make an objection to the vicinity of the market to the Temple, that market being more than 80 yards distant! And this most civilized race were nothing loth. In these days of petition-mongering, it was not hard to present a protest, and the result has been that because a meat market was being built 80 yards from the Parsee Fire Temple with the full sanction of the representative body, and because the Parsees object to it, therefore the Municipality should lose a few hundreds. We can assure all the malcontents who caused this stir, that their action is but a poor commentary on the boasts of the race. Parsees have hitherto been identified with reform, and this backsliding to ignorant obstruction, will not add many laurels to the *intelligent, educated, enlightened*, portion of the Parsee community in the city, who have signed the protest in question. A Fire Temple is a Fire Temple, and a meat market a meat market, but we have yet to learn that the odour of Zoroastrian sanctity can be so seriously disturbed by the scent of meat and fish. And we most humbly and respectfully beg to doubt the capability of a Zoroastrian nasal organ, exerting itself at 80 yards! What grounds there are for throwing on the Municipality the cost of the unfinished works it is utterly impossible to conceive, and it is time that the people of the city should ask the Municiple Commission, whether their money is to be squandered for the sake of so-called religious prejudices!—*Guzerat Times.*

BOMBAY, BARODA, AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for the Week ending 28th Dec. 1867

OPEN 306 MILES.

Coaching ... Rs.	41,912	6	4
Merchandise ... "	40,840	0	4
Earth Trains ... "	4,289	3	3
Electric Telegraph ... "	584	2	0
Total Rs.	87,625	11	11
Corresponding Week in December, 1866.			
Coaching ...	52,297	0	9
Merchandise ...	63,851	2	10
Telegraph ...	438	14	0
Total...	116,587	1	7
Decrease...	28,961	5	8

STEAMER REPORTS.—3RD JAN.

GALLE, 3RD, 7-40 A. M.—Mail Steamer *China* from Bombay anchored.

TELEGRAPH LINE REPORTS.—3RD JAN.

KURRACHEE, 3RD, 11-50 A. M.—Turkish line right to Constantinople. Egyptian line right, Persian line still interrupted. Latest dates via Turkey 2nd January, via Russia 21st December.

BEORA, 3RD, 5-40 P. M.—Communication Seepree.

FORT POLICE COURT—3RD JANUARY.

(BEFORE JOHN CONNON, ESQ.)

DISOBEDIENT SEAMEN.—W. Thomson, Louis Cordes, John Brookes, Mat Gavine, and Andrew Hamalue, seamen on board the British ship *Knighton*, were charged by Daniel Stewart, the master of the ship, with wilful disobedience of lawful commands. All the men stated complaints against the Captain, and one took out a summons against him for assault. Thompson denied that he had disobeyed lawful commands, having only refused on account of illness. He had been ill, and the Captain had put a blister upon his neck, and when he had refused to work, and even yet, his neck was blistered and exceedingly painful. Thompson, Hamalue, and Cordes, agreed to go on board to their duty; but the other three refused, alleging that they were afraid of their lives. However, as they would bring no specific charge against the Captain, they were each sentenced to hard labour for three weeks in the House of Correction. Thompson was also charged with having assaulted the mate. He pleaded guilty to the charge, but explained that he had only done so in self defence. He said the captain had ordered him to work amongst coal dust, which, owing to his sore neck, he felt unable to do. The mate had then come to the forecastle to drag him out and he had only struck him in self defence. His Worship said he would not in the meantime pass any sentence on Thompson till his neck had been examined by the Police Surgeon with the view of obtaining his opinion as to whether he was able to work.—John Nevin, and John de Metre, seamen of the British ship "Hurry Pudumsey," and John McNamara, cook of the British ship "Queen," were also charged with disobedience of lawful commands, but were discharged, on promising to return to their duty.

PLYING A BOAT WITHOUT A LICENSE.—Luxmon Subbajee, a boatman, was charged with having plied his boat for hire without a license. He pleaded guilty, and was fined Rs. 30, or imprisonment with hard labour for three weeks.

ILLEGAL POSSESSION.—Rama Beeva, Rama Soonoo, and Pandoo Rama, were sentenced to receive twelve stripes each for having had illegally in their possession some wearing apparel and other articles of property belonging to their master.

UNHAPPY WIVES.—Merbai Dadabhai asked for a summons against her husband Dadabhoy Rustomjee on a charge of not contributing to her support. Nuvazbai Dadabhai also applied for a summons against her husband Dadabhoy Nusserwanjee, on the same charge. Summonses were granted on both applications.

MAZAGON POLICE COURT.—3RD JAN.

(BEFORE R. H. SHOWEL, ESQ.)

THEFT.—Abby woman was charged with stealing two ornaments and a choolee, of the aggregate value of Rs. 50, belonging to one Dhondiba Bhairoo.

From the evidence of the prosecutor it appeared that he saw the ornaments on the previous morning when out on the person of his niece, and when he returned he heard of the theft. He went and asked the prisoner about the stolen property, but she denied having any knowledge of it. Subsequently she gave up the ornaments to a policeman.

The prisoner in defence urged that she took the ornaments in joke and intended to return them. She buried them for safety as she was called to her work.

His Worship found the prisoner guilty of the offence, and sentenced her to be imprisoned for six months in the House of Correction with hard labour.

FALSE MEASURE.—Ramjee Dewjee, a dealer in oil, was charged with being found in possession of a false instrument for weighing, without giving any satisfactory excuse. The prisoner pleaded guilty to the charge, and was fined Rs. 25.

OLD OFFENDER.—Ayderkhan Hoossein, was charged with stealing a sheet of the value of eight annas belonging to one Anna Hunmunta. It appeared that while the prisoner was in the act of taking away the sheet, he was seized by the complainant and given into the custody of the police. The prisoner was convicted and sentenced to receive twenty stripes.

LAW.

SMALL CAUSE COURT—3RD JAN.

(BEFORE J. O'LEARY, ESQ.)

Manocklall Damodherdas vs. The Justices of the Peace for the City of Bombay.

Mr. Pestonjee Dinshaw appeared on behalf of the plaintiff; the defendants were neither present nor represented by any one.

The facts of the case were simply these:—It appears that the plaintiff is the owner of a bungalow at the Gwalia Tank. Some time in October last, the plaintiff received a notice from the Municipal Commissioner to the effect that certain portions of the property were in a ruinous state, and therefore he would cause them to be pulled down. The plaintiff contended that the building was not in a ruinous state, and that it did not require the interference of the Commissioner. Notwithstanding this, on the 4th, 5th, 7th, and 8th October last the Commissioner's men pulled down and destroyed certain gate pillars, compounds and other parts of the plaintiff's bungalow, thereby causing him damage to the extent of Rs. 1,000, to recover which the present action was brought against the defendants. In pursuance of Act 2 of 1865, the plaintiff served a notice of the present action upon the Municipal Commissioner, and the receipt of the notice was admitted by the Assistant Municipal Commissioners, Mr. Hormusjee Bapoojee Viccajee.

His Honor.—You gave notice to the Municipal Commissioner of the action. Was it a sufficient notice?

Mr. Pestonjee.—A month's notice was quite sufficient. It was addressed to the Municipal Commissioner, who is acting on behalf of the Justices of the Peace.

His Honor.—It comes to this, that it is a notice of action against the Justices served upon the Municipal Commissioner.

Mr. Pestonjee.—It is so. The notice is admitted by them.

Mr. Smith, bailiff of the Court, proved the service of the summons upon the Municipal Commissioner.

Mr. Charles Daley, surveyor and builder, said,—He knew the plaintiff, who asked him in early part of November last, to survey some premises belonging to him at Gwalia Tank. He examined four gate pillars and two curtain walls of his estate, which were being removed by the Commissioner's people, and also the site of a compound and stable walls belonging to the estate. Witness found the four gate pillars were perfectly sound and of first class masonry, and the curtain walls were of middling masonry and perfectly sound, and that the compound and stable walls were, he believed, from the debris, of third class masonry. When he went there was no inspector or officer belonging to the Municipality. Witness estimated the damage at Rs. 1,050.

By the Court.—The roof and the greater portion of the stable had been pulled down when he went there.

Manocklall Damodherdas, the plaintiff in this case, said:—He was the owner of the property at Gwalia Talao. A portion of it had been pulled down by the Municipal Commissioner's man on the 4th October last. They pulled down the compound wall, stable and the front gate. The wall of the stable was not in a bad condition. There was no roof over it at all. The man who pulled it down found great difficulty in breaking it. Witness was not present in the morning when the Commissioner's men came there. He was present in the afternoon, when he saw a sepoy, and eight or ten coolees. He asked them the reason, and they said they had the orders from their saheb to pull it down. They took four days in pulling it down. On the following day he took the last witness to survey the premises. Witness claimed Rs. 1,000 as damages, although he sustained more than that.

His Honor said that as there was no one present on behalf of the defendants he must give a verdict for the plaintiff for Rs. 1000.

Mr. Pestonjee made an application for costs, which was rejected.

David Sassoon & Co. vs. Tricumjee Velljee.

Mr. Langley appeared for the plaintiffs.

This was an action brought to recover the sum of Rs. 825, being the amount of rent due for three months, for premises in Sassoon's Buildings, Apollo Street, occupied by R. King, Gillan, & Co., of which the defendant is a partner. The defendants occupied the premises up to the end of October, and the rent claimed was for August, September and October 1867. In absence of the defendants a verdict was entered for the plaintiffs for Rs. 825.

THE COTTON FRAUDS' BILL.

THE following is the conclusion of the debate in the Viceregal Council on the above Bill:—

His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief thought that the Council had been placed in a position of considerable difficulty by the course which had been pursued by his Hon'ble friend Mr. Shaw Stewart, who, in the absence of Mr. Maine, had charge of the Bill. For instead of enlightening the Council on the advantages likely to flow from the measure, he had indeed made the most serious opposition speech to the Bill that could possibly be conceived. He had commenced by condemning the principles on which the Bill was founded, and by expressing a wish to change the preamble and therewith the principle of the measure. He had also condemned details, and told the Government that they were not sufficiently informed to enable them to frame the Bill in a satisfactory way. He, moreover, required us to give certain directions to the Government of Bombay, with which this Council had nothing whatever to do. And finally the Council were asked to set aside the measure, both as regarded its principles and details, although, in the concluding portion of his statement he recommended that the Bill might be passed for the Central and North-Western Provinces. His Hon'ble friend had also stated that the Council had not that experience of the trade in cotton which existed in the West of India, and which, therefore, better qualified the Governor and Council of the Bombay Presidency to deal with such measures. Sir William Mansfield happened to have been a Member of the Council at Bombay four years ago, at the time when the discussions on the Bill which was subsequently passed into an Act took place, and he was free to admit that there was then, amongst the Members of the Council of the Governor of Bombay, that practical experience of the subject in its commercial aspect which was not possessed by perhaps any Member of this Council. But he did not, therefore, think that this Council were precluded by that circumstance from considering the principles on which the proposed measure rested; on the contrary, he was of opinion that they were able to judge of the soundness of those principles quite as well as, and perhaps better than, persons who were themselves personally interested in the subject regarding which they were legislating. The Council here approached the subject more from an outside point of view; they had no local bias, no desire to make money by cotton; no example of success in one direction, no desire to promote such success by special legislation. This Council approached the subject for an outside point of view; they were perfectly unbiassed and unprejudiced, and he, therefore, thought they were at least as well fitted to deal with the subject as the Council of Bombay. The Council had heard a good deal of the difficulty of applying special legislation to matters of trade, and were told that they ought to adhere to the large principles of political economy. But His Excellency had long been impressed with the belief—and recent melancholy events had confirmed that belief—that a half knowledge of the principles of economy, and a half application of that half knowledge, might land us not only in difficulties, but perhaps in lamentable and far spreading calamity. The argument urged by the Hon'ble Member who had spoken last, His Excellency had heard *usque ad nauseam* four years ago, when a similar measure for the Presidency of Bombay was discussed which was finally carried after the most careful consideration of the necessities of the industry concerned, and the great interests at stake. He ventured also to think that the Hon'ble Member was mistaken when he said that Mr. Michael Scott was induced to introduce that measure owing to the desire of the Bombay merchants to recover themselves from the calamities which had befallen them.

The Hon'ble Mr. Gladstone explained that he had said that the Bombay merchants wished to protect themselves from the losses they were likely to sustain from the extensive transactions they were engaged in at that time.

His Excellency was willing to accept the explanation that had been offered, but thought that the Hon'ble Member was wrong in his statement. The dates did not justify the remarks that had been made. The measure referred to was brought forward at a time when Bombay had attained that point of commercial prosperity which had never been known in any other part of India, never perhaps known in any part of the British Empire, with the exception, perhaps, of its capital. So far from there having been, then any calamity or anticipation of calamity, His Excellency was in a position to state that the exact converse was the case. The debates on the Bombay Cotton Frauds' Act took place in the year 1863, and there was not a thought of any calamity, no suggestion or hint that even the shadow of a calamity would come over the prosperity of Bombay till a year and a half after that date. Therefore, as having taken part in the deliberations which resulted in that measure, and on behalf of the absent friends with whom he was then associated, he must say that a most mistaken statement had been made as to the circumstances under which the Bombay Act was introduced and passed. That measure had been he believed, originally suggested so far back as 1860. It was finally passed into law after prolonged enquiry and argument, and was indeed proposed and carried by those who had the good of the country strongly at heart. But to revert to the principal of the present Bill. His Excellency had not had time to look over it in detail. It had been said that they had no experience of such a measure being required on this side of India, but should they not recollect that the contingency provided for by the Bill was one which is every day occurring? His Excellency thought that this was a matter so well known, that it required no special expe[illegible] in trade to be certain of the fact. Every [illegible] who had ever lived in the South or he supp[illegible] in the North of India, must be well [illegible] what had led to the measure was the [illegible] impossibility of preventing the constant [illegible] of cotton with dirt and other substa[illegible] which took place before the bales were delivered into the hands of exporters. Surely every one is conversant with the extreme difficulty attendant in the bringing of pure cotton to the ports of exportation, and with the despair of all those who have any thing to do with it. They all knew of the representations which had been made by the Chambers of Commerce in England of the adulterated state of Indian cotton and that at last it had been said that it was impossible to depend on the purity of a single bale. The Bombay Act had been introduced much more in consequence of the representations which had come from England, than from any pressure from this country, though, no doubt, those representations had been supported by the merchants at Bombay. It was, he believed, admitted on all sides that an improvement had been effected by the Act of 1863. In the quotation which had been read by his Hon'ble friend who introduced the Bill, if His Excellency's memory was right, it was clear that the Bombay Chamber of Commerce had it in their own minds that the Act effected an improvement, because they said that the improvement which had taken place was not to be attributed *solely* to the operation of the deterrent measure of 1863. The improvement, therefore, was not to be attributed solely, but in a great measure to that Act; and His Excellency thought the Council ought to be satisfied with that as a good reason for approaching the measure now before them with the fairest and amplest consideration. As to whether they altered the preamble and called the measure an Improvement Act, rather than Cotton Frauds' Act, that would not make much difference, because if the object was to compel the ryots and producers to bring pure cotton to the market, there must be penal clauses. His Excellency would, therefore, ask the Council to enter on the discussion of the measure, not in the spirit of absolute condemnation, such as that evinced by Mr. Gladstone, nor in the tone of wholesale criticism, such as that to which they had listened from Mr. Shaw Stewart, but that they should give at least as much weight to the representations of those Chambers of Commerce in England who had taken an interest in the subject, and, as he understood, were satisfied with what had been done, as to that letter from the Bombay Chamber of Commerce which the Council had heard read to them to-day. When Mr. Maine obtained leave, last summer, to introduce this measure, he gave the Council to understand that, generally, the Bombay Act had been successful; His Excellency had listened, therefore, with great surprise to-day to much of the letter which had been read to the Council by Mr. Shaw Stewart, and which to a certain extent he was at a loss to comprehend.

The Hon'ble Mr. Skinner cordially joined with His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief in the desire that this Bill might meet with fair consideration from the Council; but having listened attentively to His Excellency's remarks, and to those which fell from the Hon'ble Member in charge of the Bill, he confessed that he had failed to see that any case had been made out for this Council to legislate upon. It was not much to the point to say that the Bombay Cotton Frauds' Act had worked successfully, and had given great satisfaction to the Liverpool and Manchester traders. The cotton dealers whose frauds were said to have been successfully checked, were certainly not to be commiserated, because the law had taken their malpractices into special cognizance; while, on the other hand, the Liverpool and Manchester houses might well be congratulated on the advantage they possessed in being able to carry on their business under safeguards which were not extended to transactions in other produce, though it might have been expected, as the natural result of so beneficial a measure, that we should have seen at least a considerable falling off in the exportation by them to this country of adulterated cotton goods. He was not sufficiently familiar with the trade-usages in the Western Presidency to understand what special grounds existed there for a measure of this sort; but so far as his own experience went, there were none on this side of India, that did not apply to such products as jute, indigo, rice, silk, and even, he might say—as he said with all deference to the Government—to opium, as well as to cotton; and he could, with regard to each of these articles, adduce instances in which fraud had been practised while the goods were in their transit to market. So far as concerned any improvement in the quality of the cotton sent home from this country, he did not think the Bombay Act had effected much in this direction; for, as the latest accounts of the Home market showed India grown cotton had acquired no higher status there than it enjoyed previously to the outbreak of the American war, which had given the great stimulus to the cultivation out here. He was, on general principles, inclined to leave the correction of the evil that had been complained of, to the operation of the ordinary laws governing transactions between buyer and seller; and, at all events, if any special measure were needed for the protection, in the manner indicated, of trade interests in this country, it was not by piecemeal legislation of this sort that it was to be provided. It seemed to him that, if the Council were to admit the principle of the present Bill, it would be giving its sanction to a precedent that might hereafter be found to be extremely inconvenient. Holding the views he did with regard to the principle of the Bill, he had not thought it necessary to go through the different provisions of which it was composed; and he was unprepared, therefore, to discuss its details. Having failed to give notice of his intention to move an amendment to the motion for the introduction of the Bill, he understood that he was, by the rules of the Council, now debarred from proceeding in that form; but, if it would meet the convenience of the Council, he would, with the President's leave, propose that the debate be adjourned. It would otherwise be his duty, at once, to vote for the rejection of the Bill.

The Hon'ble Mr. Hobhouse wished to say a few words as to his reasons for voting that the Bill be referred to Committee. As far as he understood Mr. Shaw Stewart's present intention as regarded this Bill, he proposed to confine it simply to the enactment of the penal clauses, and to extend its provisions only to the North-Western Provinces and the Central Provinces. Those clauses went to inflict certain punishments on persons who should adulterate or deteriorate cotton in a particular way, and who fraudulently and dishonestly sold the same. It seemed to Mr. Hobhouse that those clauses were in themselves very severe, and that for any one to introduce into a Bill special clauses of that nature, some sort of *prima facie* case should have been made out, and he did not think that the Hon'ble Member had shown sufficient reason for the enactment of those clauses. He had not in the first instance told the Council what the frauds were that he would provide against, and Mr. Hobhouse himself had not had access to any papers showing what the frauds were that the Bill was intended to meet, nor what it was the Bill was intended to improve, nor in fact had he had access to any papers at all on the subject of the Bill. He had, however, gathered from the extract which had been read from the Bombay Chamber of Commerce's report that they did say, as His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief had pointed out, that some sort of amendment in the way of cotton frauds had been brought about by the Bombay Act. That was one reason why the Council ought to consider in Committee the present Bill, which in substance resembled the Bombay Bill, although in arrangement and wording it differed considerably. His conviction that the Executive Council would not have sanctioned the introduction of the Bill if there had not been very good reasons for introducing it, also influenced him in voting for the reference of the Bill to a committee.

The Right Hon'ble Mr. Massey said, it must be admitted that the Hon'ble mover had introduced the Bill in a manner which showed that he was not entirely satisfied as to the expediency of the measure; but notwithstanding this doubt and the adverse opinion of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce, he had thought fit to move that the Bill should be referred to a Select Committee. The Bill had, moreover, encountered determined opposition at the hands of those Members of the Council who were engaged in commerce; their objections were founded on those broad principles of political economy with which they were all familiar. For his own part Mr. Massey must say that the Bill was not defensible on those principles which had so long prevailed in England, and which had resulted in such signal success. He had lived long enough in India, however, to discover that the strict application of the doctrines of political economy was not suited to the circumstances and peculiarities of this country. They must consider every measure on its own merits, and with reference to the circumstances justifying its necessity, and must be prepared to depart from or compromise any principle the practical application of which might not be expedient. He was himself, an old free-trader; he fully approved of the principles which had guided the commercial policy of England for the last twenty years; and he should be very sorry to see that policy reversed in any particular. But the Council had to consider the peculiarities of the cotton trade in this country. Mr. Gladstone and Mr Skinner had asked what reason there was for applying the law to cotton and not extending it to the other staples? But the answer was obvious. The facilities for adulterating cotton were very much greater than in the case of any other staple; and if we desired to promote the export trade in India, and to place the cotton of this country on the same footing as the cotton grown in other countries, we must advert to the peculiarities of the local trade, and provide means to prevent those fraudulent practices which if left unchecked would result in the extinction of this branch of commerce. What was the present state of the trade? Recent advices from England told us of falling markets, and falling markets meant difficulty in introducing our staples, and warned us to place them in such a position as to stand competition. If you exported cotton unfit for English manufacture, the result would be depreciation in the market and ultimately disappearance of the trade. We were no longer in that position when it might be said that we had the command of the English market, and that the manufacturers of Manchester were at our feet. The American war had ceased, and the cultivation of cotton had recommenced in the Southern States of the Union. He spoke without book, but his impression was that the number of bales which were coming from America to the Liverpool market this season, was nearly double the number that arrived there last season. Moreover, the closure of the American market had stimulated the growth of cotton in other parts of the world, and now, so far from enjoying a monopoly, we had to encounter formidable rivals in those other countries which had recently with more or less success, addressed themselves to the cultivation of cotton. He must, therefore, say that any measure for improving the production of cotton in this country was recommended by the highest considerations of policy; and if he found that the present state of affairs was remediable by legislation, he should not be deterred from supporting this Bill or a similar measure, by any pedantic adherence to the strict doctrines of political economy. If India was still to command the confidence of English manufacturers, we must take every means in our power to promote the production of cotton suitable for their purposes. He did not wish to speak harshly of the Native cultivators, but if, as he believed, there was a chronic state of fraud in this, as in many other transactions of this country, we must encounter that fraud at its source, and prevent the cultivator from pursuing the short-sighted policy of enhancing his gains by adulterating his commodities. The details of the Bill were, of course, open to criticism, but the two questions at present were, first, whether, under the special circumstances, interposition on the part of the Legislature was necessary, and secondly whether the Council were satisfied that such interposition could be carried into effect without a system of inspection such as the Bill provided. The cost of the necessary establishment would be inconsiderable, and he did not gather that the objections to the Bill rested on the enhancement of the price of the article which would be caused by the fees proposed to be levied from the cultivator or exporter. These he thought were matters of detail which might require consideration. But he should be sorry if the Committee should recommend, from a paltry economy or fear of interference with the freedom, or rather license, of the trade, any alteration which might hamper the vigour and efficiency of the Bill. On the contrary, he hoped that the inspectors would be armed with ample powers to carry the proposed Act into effect. If such powers were not given he would prefer to put a stop to the Bill altogether. Some observations had been made as to that provision of the Bill which empowered the Government of India to extend it to the territories under the Local Governments. That provision, however, conferred no absolute power on the Governor-General: it was only permissive, its object was to obviate the necessity of future legislation, and Mr. Massey thought the Council might have sufficient confidence in the discretion and moderation of the Government of India as to the exercise of that power. Mr. Shaw Stewart had also referred to the subject of fees. He thought that the discretionary power given to Government to fix the amount of fee which should be levied was unreasonable. The fee at present was limited to four annas, and Mr. Massey would have no objection to limit the amount of fee to that sum; but he thought the Council would only starve the Bill and cripple its provisions if they were to be actuated by any spirit of false economy in stinting the establishments which it proposed to create, or if they were to be influenced by any illusory notion that the exportation of the commodity would be checked by the imposition of a small export fee. This Bill had been spoken of as if it were an innovation proposed to-day. He need hardly remind the Council that a similar measure was passed more than four years ago, and although its successful operation had been recently questioned by the principal commercial authority in Bombay, the Chamber of Commerce, he must set against that the positive opinions of the Liverpool and Manchester Chambers of Commerce, who were quite as good judges as the local Chamber of the effect of the Bombay Act on Indian cotton. He hoped that the Hon'ble Members of Council who were interested in commerce would not persevere in their opposition, but suffer the Bill to go to a Select Committee, and he trusted the Hon'ble Members would give the Committee the advantage of their assistance in revising the Bill.

His Excellency the President said that, whatever might be the eventual fate of the Bill, he hoped that the Council would suffer it to go into Committee. So much was due, not only to Mr. Maine, under whose superintendence the Bill was framed, but also to the general demand both in England and this side of India for some such Bill as the present. The Bill originally passed in Bombay, and now law, had been in force since the month of June 1863; that was the date on which it received the assent of the late Governor General, Lord Elgin. Since that time the general impression had been that the Act had worked successfully on the Western side of India, and considerable benefit had arisen from its provisions. Not long ago he had seen in one of the Manchester newspapers a strong opinion to that effect. We knew also that the Bombay Government had, on various occasions, expressed opinions strongly favourable to the working of the measure. The Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces had also advocated the extension of its provisions to the territories under his charge, and since the draft of the present Bill had been published in the *Gazette of India* on the 17th of August last, there had been no objection received against the Bill, except the one which Mr. Shaw Stewart had read. On the contrary, the Government of the North-Western Provinces had distinctly stated their desire for its introduction into those territories. Such being the case, it seemed to the President that the Council were bound to go on with the Bill. If any part of its provisions were unduly severe, and likely to be oppressive in any way, the experience of the working of the Bombay Act would enable the Committee to correct the Bill in this respect. As regarded the matter of fees, the President thought that question might be safely left to the judgment of the Governor-General in Council. Every one knew that there was no desire to raise one anna more than would be required to work the Bill: whatever that cost might be, fees would be levied to that extent and no further, and even if the Government were so unwise as to endeavour to levy any sum beyond what was required for the necessary working of the law, public opinion would be irresistibly against them.

The Hon'ble Mr. Shaw Stewart said, that His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief had forestalled, and expressed in far stronger words than he could use, the remarks which he had intended to offer in defence of the motives of those who passed the Bombay Cotton Frauds' Act of 1863. He would, therefore, say no more on that subject. He was charged, both by the Hon'ble gentleman who spoke directly after him, as well as by Sir William Mansfield, with having failed to explain clearly to the Council the state of matters that had necessitated the present Bill, or to describe the fraudulent practices common in the districts to which it was to be extended. But in that matter he must submit to the Council that he found himself in a difficulty. The state of the case as known to the orginal proposer of this Bill, the Hon'ble Mr. Maine, was described in the Statement of Objects and Reasons that was before every Member of the Council, and, so far as he knew, no information whatever of a nature to commend the measure had been received by Government since then, nor had he any local knowledge of the subject on which to draw. He must explain a fact which he intended to have reserved for consideration by the Select Committee, that much of the information received by Government since the Bill was published, was, in respect of those points that he had referred to opposed to its adoption as a whole. His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief also disapproved of his proposal to modify the scope and object of the Bill, but he must remind his Hon'ble friend that this change was recommended, not only by the Chamber of Commerce of Bombay, at the suggestion of the Bombay Government, but also, as already stated by him—though on that point he spoke from recollection—that the change of system had been approved of by the Secretary of State. He had therefore good authority for saying that the question of the proper scope of the Bill would be one for the Committee to consider.

Mr. Massey appeared to have gathered from his speech that he had an unfavourable opinion of the proposal to extend this Bill; but this was far from his opinion, and it was certainly a grave omission on his part if he had failed to impress this upon the Council. He thought, however, that he had fairly stated the difficulties that would occur if they attempted to pass the whole Bill at once, and that he had recommended emphatically that the penal clauses for prohibiting fraudulent adulteration and deterioration should be introduced into the North-Western and Central Provinces, and that further legislation should only be postponed till the information before them was sufficiently precise. He might say that he did not agree with the condemnation of the Bombay Act that had been recorded by the Bombay Chamber of Commerce. He believed that it had done much good, and at the same time he thought it admitted of improvement. With reference to the Right Hon'ble gentleman's remarks on the subject of section 2 of the Bill before them, he had only to repeat what he had already said, that the section referred to was in direct opposition to the opening sentences of the Statement of Objects and Reasons published by the original proposer. Whether or not the fees should be unlimited would be hereafter considered. He would in the meantime remark that the Bombay Chamber of Commerce had shown that, even at the low limit to which the fees were kept by the Bombay Act, they amounted to a tax of nearly a quarter per cent. on the value of cotton as then ruling. He trusted that the Council would by an unanimous vote permit this Bill to be referred to a Select Committee, and that the result of that reference would be that they should be able to pass an Act that Session, making penal the adulteration and deterioration of cotton in the North-Western Provinces and in the Central Provinces.

The Hon'ble Mr. Skinner, with the President's leave, wished to make a few remarks before the debate closed. He wished to draw attention to what seemed to him a fallacy in the arguments used by Mr. Massey in supporting this Bill. He thoroughly concurred with the Right Hon'ble Member in thinking that having regard to the great importance to India of its cotton trade, every exertion should be made to extend and improve the cultivation of the article, though he might differ with him as to the means to be employed towards that end; but the Right Hon'ble gentleman seemed to treat the question before the Council as if the suppression of cotton frauds were, in that sense, an experimental measure. He begged to remind the Right Hon'ble gentleman that the Bombay Cotton Frauds' Act had been passed, if he remembered aright, in 1863, so that it had now been four years in operation, and the present position of the Home market did not, he thought, confirm the view taken of any improvement having, during that interval, been made in the quality of the Indian produce.

The Motion was put and agreed to.—*Englishman, December 28.*

AN ENGLISH CIVILIAN UPON ITALY.

(*From the London Review.*)

UNDER an unnecessary offensive title, an English Civilian, who for eight years was in official connection with Italy, gives us in this book his impressions of the people, a *resume* of the events that led to the annexation of the Two Sicilies, his views on the state and prospects of the country; and some personal anecdotes which are occasionally amusing. As the writer's sympathies are with the movement which has effected Italian unity, it is to be presumed that his view of the new kingdom will not be an unfavourable one if he can help it; and when he dwells with admiration on the national characteristics of the Italians, we have reason to fear that there is good, ground for the defects he attributes to them. The time for indiscriminate laudation of the Italian character, if it could ever have done good. is past; the time for candour and plain speaking has come. Italy has been made. The small portion of territory which does not belong to the kingdom is still Italian, and it cannot be long before Pope and King come to terms, and all heartburning on that score cease. There is, in truth, no reason now why the nation should not develop its power of self-government, so as to justify the hopes of those who have rejoiced in her unification and the elimination of the stranger from her soil. But of course the task is not an easy one. What is wanting to it is a master mind, and this is the one element of success which Italy needs most and asks for in vain. The native doctors who bled Cavour to death opened a wound in the new kingdom which has yet to be staunched. He, possibly, would have known how to blend into common action the energies which ever since his decease have been tripping one another up, and it would seem that the aspirations of all Italians who are wise as well as patriotic are for another Cavour. There is too much truth in the lament that since his death the business of Parliament has been to apportion blame, or to throw blame without apportionment, on successive Ministries; to expose the impracticable pride of one Minister, the vanity of another, the subserviency of a third. If we would have a picture in little of the great virtues and the great vices of the Italian character, our writer would have us find it in the Italian Parliament. But, unfortunately, the vices are distinctive, and the virtues are those with which Italy could for a time dispense. There is pervading the assembly the national sense of courtesy, dignity, decorum. Eloquence is not wanting, nor are its denunciations of venality or incapacity unsparing. But he complains, and Europe is witness to the fact, that all this comes to no practical point, and that the results of the labours of the Italian Parliament thus far have been double taxation, overwhelming debt, hopeless deficit, complete humiliation both by land and by sea, of those forces for the support of which that intolerable load has been assumed. This is too strongly put as regards the army, for Custozza, though a defeat, was very far indeed from a disgraceful one; nor can Lissa be so described with truth. But though the Italians did no discredit to their country in those engagements, neither the Government nor the Legislature derived honour from them. Nor can we look hopefully to the future if this writer is correct when he says that "One word, if it become a living truth, is alone required to regenerate Italy, and to reconstitute, from the fragments of ancient civilization and the ruins of crumbled despotisms, a nation worthy of their great intellectual preeminence," and "that word is good-faith."

Amongest the personal portions of the English Civilian's book are those which relate to King Ferdinand II., and to his son, Francis II.—if any interest can be said to attach to a character so vacuous as that of the latter prince. Our writer's impressions of the former, thought favourable enough, convey the idea of a man who would have made a better ruler under happier circumstances. He bore a striking personal resemblance to the later busts of the Emperor Nero; but though, like Nero he was absolute and cruel, his cruelty was rather the result of policy than of natural inclination. He abhorred the punishment of death, and strove hard, it is here said, to avoid its application even in the case of his own intended assassin, Agostino Milano. With a more liberal education, his intellectual power, which was conspicuous, could not have been dwarfed, nor his energetic character misapplied. It was his misfortune that he knew no people but his own subjects, and that he had conceived the idea that "universal untruthfulness could only be dealt with by a yet more profound and subtle untruth." Thus no one was sure of him. The captivity of Poerio commenced by his arrest on the evening after he had breakfasted with the King, and after the latter, while they smoked their cigars together walking under the orange trees on the terrace of the palace, had opened to the Count views which persuaded him that there was a bright future in store for his party and country. One of his most striking traits was his power of fascinating all who came in contact with him, no matter how intensely prejudiced he had been beforehand. "All hatred and malice vanished before the magic charm of his manner the moment that he addressed himself to you." It is puzzling to understand how a prince with this power, and the intellectual qualities which our writer ascribes to him, could have governed so unwisely, and have left behind him a reputation of such ill-odour. He could elicit from every man's conversation what was most valuable in him; he was keenly inquisitive upon all subjects of engineering, architecture, military history, scientific inventions, &c.; and he had also the greatest industry and application to business, rising at four and going daily through the business of the State, even in matters so minute as an appointment to the humblest post. Of course, this had its evils. It carried absolute government to a fatal extreme; and when the crown descended to his son, who was the very opposite of his father, and of whose emptiness of brain and total want of energy our writer gives a pitiable picture, it was evident that the whole system must collapse at the first external shock. In truth, the utter rottenness of the Government, the corruption of the men who had been rather Ferdinand's clerks than his Ministers, and the astonishing incapacity of the King, strip Garibaldi's invasion and conquest of the Two Sicilies of nine-tenths of its romance, while they add to the heroism of the young Queen, to whom, and certainly not to her husband, if the stories told of him here are true, must be attributed the gallant defence of Gaeta. But to Ferdinand is due the merit of having kept down brigandage during his reign, and our Civilian sees in its rise ever since a protest against the new order of things; "a protest impossible without the active or tacit adherence of the majority of the prople." Hardly a greater trial however, could have been devised for any people more especially Neapolitans, than the sudden change from a Government shaped by one will, and that the strong will of a mind narrowed by education and habit to constitutional Government. The new rule has had but a short time in which to do its work. But if as we doubt not, the views of this writer are correct, what is needed is the cultivation of a new habit of mind by all Italians, which granted, he sees nothing [illegible] becoming one of the gre[illegible] of Europe.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 18 June, 2017

A DUTCH TURRET-SHIP

(From the Army and Navy Gazette.)

His Netherlands Majesty's twin-screw turret-ship Prins Hendrik, Captain Jansen, 4 guns, 2,100 tons, 400 horse-power, sailed on Tuesday from Spithead, in continuance of her month's experimental cruise in the English Channel, calling in at Plymouth, Cherbourg, and Brest, and returning to Holland from the last-named port.

The visit of a turreted iron-clad carrying the flag of a foreign Power to our own Channel roadsteads, where she is freely offered to our inspection and criticism, is to us at the present time a matter of considerable interest. We are afforded the best of opportunities for observing what other maritime Powers are doing in the adoption of the turret principal in the formation of their iron-clad navies, and at the same time unexceptional means of comparison for ourselves. The American Miantonomoh, when lying at Spithead, exhibited to us the then latest American idea of a large class Monitor—thoroughly seagoing or not, according to people's opinions—with a low free-board, and carrying a great weight on a moderate draught of water at a low rate of speed. There was very much to admire in the Miantonomoh in addition to the great fact of a vessel having a deck only about two feet above the water having crossed the Atlantic. There was the circular sweep of fire from her guns over the stem and stern, which undoubtedly represents the true strength and power of a turret-ship. deck perched up on its light iron support above the roofs of the turrets, stretching from forward to aft, giving a secure deck to officers and crew, from which they could in the height of a gale look down upon the deck proper of the ship below over which the waves could only roll and break impotently. This elevated hurricane deck, with its means of communication with the hull of the ship below, was the most valuable "notion" we picked up from the Miantonomoh, and our authorities are so satisfied with the soundness of the principle that they have adopted it in our general plan for turret-ships. The Scorpion has been fitted with it at Portsmouth dockyard, and the Captain, building by the Messrs. Laird, will be fitted with it. The visit of the Miantonomoh to this country did not satisfy us, however, of the "habitability" of turret-ships, but rather tended to increase the existing doubts on the subject, though the officers of the ship declared it to have been one of the most pleasurable sensations of the voyage across the Atlantic to have their watch below during heavy weather, and breathe only the air drawn down into the submerged hull of the ship by revolving fans through the air shaft which projected upwards to above the level of the hurricane deck!

The Prins Hendrik offers to us the turret principle from another point of view. She is not a Monitor, but what may be termed the smaller class of a seagoing turret-ship. She has a hurricane deck something after the plan of the Miantonomoh, but she has a high free-board as a seagoing ship, according to our present ideas on the subject. This high free-board gives her admirable ventilation below. As a seagoing craft, however, a small forecastle is built up forward and a small poop aft, and these prevent any advantages being derived from what we have described as the true strength and power of a turreted ship—the uninterrupted circular sweep of fire from her guns over the stem and stern.

The Prins Hendrik was launched last June from the buildingyard of Messrs. Laird Brothers, at Birkenhead, where she had been constructed for the Dutch Government, under the superintendence of the officer now commanding her. She is constructed on the armour-plate box and belt plan, adopted in our own Navy as the most effective system for carrying heavy thicknesses of plating, and in other respects in the construction of her hull is very similar to our own iron-clad ships. Her extreme length is 240 feet, with a breadth of 44 feet and about 120 feet of this length centrally is enclosed with armour-plating of 4½ inch thickness, on 10-inch of teak backing and a ¾inch skin plating on the sides of the ship from the usual distance below the load water-line to 9 feet above. These lengths of plating are closed at each end by athwart-ship bulk heads, clothed with 4½ inch armour plates, and in the "box" thus formed are closed the bases of the two turrets the engines, boilers, magazines, and chief store rooms. From this box at either end is carried round the bows and stern of the ship a broad band of armour-plating, extending upward to [illegible] inches above the water-line, and this is covered in with a ¾-inch iron deck under the ordinary wooden deck. Each end of the ship is also divided into a web-work of longitudinal and lateral water-tight sections. The body of the ship throughout has also the usual division of water-tight compartments, but a thorough communication between forward and aft is obtained by water-tight doors. The upper deck is fitted with the short poop and forecastle already referred to, the former containing the wheel for steering the ship when not in action, together with a roomy cabin on the starboard side for the captain's office, and one of similar space on the port side as a chart-house. The short forescastle deck gives space below for lavatories, &c., for the non-commissioned officers and men, and on the deck above are stowed the two bower anchors, which are also worked from there, and clear of the range of fire from the foremost turret's guns. A hurricane deck, in sections, and level with, but not over, the roofs of the turrets, gives a means of communication from forward to aft. The bulwarks of the ship are constructed of light Bessemer steel, and fall outwards on brass hinges below the level of the deck. The fore and main lower masts of the ship, as we have previously noticed, are fitted on Captain Coles's tripod principle, but the two legs are carried closer up to the tops in the Prins Hendrik than was done in fitting the masts of her Majestys' ship Wivern, and an increased strength appears to have been obtained. The two turrets of the ship are each clothed with 5½-inch armour-plates, excepting round gunports, where the plating has been doubled, the face of the turret being thus covered with eleven inches of outer iron plating. A light hammock berthing of Bessemer steel is attached to the outer circumference of each turret, excepting at the gunports, where such an arrangement would, of course, be impossible. All parts of the turret's exposed surface that carries only a plating of 5½ inches are thus covered with a stout cushion of the men's hammocks, beds, and blankets. This arrangement makes capital stowage, and also forms a capital "buffer" on the face of the armour plating to break the impact of an enemy's shot. Each turret caries two of Sir William Armstrong's Elswick-manufactured wrought-iron 12½-ton 9-inch muzzle-loading rifled guns, mounted on iron carriages and slides from Elswick. The carriages have this peculiarity—that, while the carriage adopted in our own Navy for the 12½-ton gun is single sided, those of the Prins Hendrik are double sided, and have more than double the strength of ours. All the arrangements of the compressors, running in and out chains, for lifting the shell from the magazines and for loading the gun are most perfect. By a wheel inside the turret, each turret can be just moved on its conical wheels by two men. With ten men at the winch handles, each turret can be given a complete revolution in eighty seconds. Both turrets and guns have been worked with the greatest facility in the practice made since the vessel left Nieuw Diep on her present cruise.

That part of the ship's maindeck abaft the armour-plated box contains, the captain's cabin, officers' ward-rooms and cabins, &c., all unusually spacious, solidly fitted with mahogany and maple furniture, and thoroughly lighted and ventilated. The maindeck forward of the box is fitted up for the crew. It contains fourteen mess tables on each side, with the mess traps snugly stowed away in a cupboard on the side of the ship, and the men's "bag-rack" underneath; the midshipmen's mess and cabins, the cabins and mess-room for the warrant officers, the seaman's hospital and dispensary, and all the other arrangements on this deck show the same careful fitting, with solidity and excellence of material, and the abundance of space, light, and air which pervades the whole deck from the stem to the stern. On the deck below the space given to the gunner's, boatswain's, and carpenter's stores rooms, the steward's issuing-room, and the provision-rooms, is on the most lavish scale for a vessel of the Prins Hendrik's moderate tonnage. Arriving in the lowest depths of the ship the visitor is struck by the wonderful cleanliness of everything and the freshness of the atmosphere, and this is as striking in the confined spaces of the store-rooms or the screw "alleys" as in the passages leading to them. The cleanliness so scrupulously observed in every part of the ship has naturally very much to do with this pureness of the atmosphere in the lowest and most confined parts of the ship's hull, but the full ventilation which has been secured must also have equal credit in the matter. This ventilation has been obtained by the simplest of means. A long tube leading down to the decks below and capped by a common cowl on the hurricane deck, carries the fresh, cool air down below, while the heated air returns to the outer atmosphere by ordinary upshafts. No complicated or cumbersome plan is adopted, and yet a freer ventilation is secured than is known in any ship of our Navy.

The machinery of the ship is of the same kind of design as that supplied by the Messrs. Laird to her Majesty's screw troop ship Euphrates. It consists of two separate pairs of engines, each of 200 horse-power nominal, working up to 2,400 indicated horse. The cylinders have each a diameter of 56, and a stroke of 27in. The engines drive two independently working "Griffiths" screws of 14ft. 6in. diameter each. The boiler-room and stokehole are exceedingly well arranged, with a good width beneath the furnaces, and the perfect ventilation of the ship gives a stokehole of extraordinary coolness for so generally hot a locality. We may mention, in conclusion, that the guns in the after turret were fired during the recent practice made on the passage between Nieuw Diep and Spithead, at an angle of 7 deg. from the line of keel, and from the forward turret at an angle of 10 degrees.—*Times.*

TURKEY.

(From the Saturday Review.)

The Cretan insurrection, although it has often been nominally suppressed, still smoulders dangerously; and several recent menaces addressed by the Russian Government to the Porte have produced the effect which was probably intended in preventing the pacification of the island. The sympathy of the Greeks is natural, and their object is comparatively legitimate, although it is pursued by irregular methods. The annexation of Crete would gratify patriotic feeling, and it would probably increase the strength of the kingdom. The condition of the Ionian Islands has deteriorated rapidly since their union with Greece, but there is no room for a similar process in Crete. The loss of a civilized and orderly Government could scarcely fail to diminish the security of property and to interrupt the progress of improvement; but a Turkish Pasha, even if he were not regarded as an enemy, may be easily spared by the subject community. The Cretans are probably more barbarous than the Western islanders, but they have exhibited in a high degree the warlike virtues which are the most indispensable quality of nations. Their auxiliaries from the mainland are at least as well entitled to respect or toleration as Garibaldi's volunteers; and if their enterprise had succeeded, the detachment of an outlying province from the Turkish Empire would not in itself have been a subject for regret. Several thousands of Mahometan Cretans would indeed have incurred a risk of massacre or forcible exile, but philanthropists habitually confine their regard to Christians and to heathens; and politicians must admit that the Mussulmans of Crete are in a hopeless minority. The only sound reason for deprecating the triumph of the insurgents was founded on the consequences which would have followed in almost all parts of European Turkey. The prospect of obtaining independence by foreign aid would have tempted all provincial malcontents to revolt, although the Porte would have been more than a match for the unassisted efforts of the Christian population. The English Government wisely abstained from incurring the responsibility of promoting civil war and anarchy by encouraging a hopeless rebellion; and even the most bigoted opponents of traditional English policy would scarcely recommend that active aid should be afforded to Russia. Three millions of Turks have to be killed, or driven beyond the Bosphorus, before the Eastern question can be settled in accordance with the sentimental theory; and if the present holders of power were disposed of, no indigenous successor is ready to take their place.

The Note which has been addressed to the Porte by four of the Great Powers is remarkable, not so much for its contents as for the juxtaposition of the signatures. The document is evidently of Russian origin, and the statements or arguments which it contains are merely a reproduction of the threats which were conveyed to the late Sultan by Prince Menschikoff on the eve of the Crimean war. From a much earlier period Russia was engrossed with the sufferings of the Christian subjects of Turkey; and at present her regard for religious freedom and national liberties finds an exclusive field in foreign countries, while the task of suppressing the Polish language and religion occupies the domestic energies of the Government. The framers of the Note studiously abstain from specific allegations which might have been denied, and from definite demands which might have possibly have been conceded. They assume that the Turkish Government has refused justice to its Christian subjects, and the four Powers accordingly protest that they are no longer responsible for the consequences, or, in other words, that they would gladly witness a general insurrection. The Emperor Alexander lately used even harsher language to the chief Minister of Turkey, and the official journals of St. Petersburg and Moscow openly announce that war is imminent, as indeed it has always impended over Turkey whenever Russia has counted on the absence of European intervention. It was easy, as it was customary, to disturb the chamber of the sick man with preparations for violence; but Prince Gortschakoff has attained a more definite success in procuring for his threatening letter the signatures of Prussia, of France, and of Italy. The policy of Prussia is intelligible, for Count Bismark has often professed the intention of securing a Russian alliance by concurrence in an Eastern policy with which, in his opinion, Prussia has no immediate concern. When the lower course of the Danube is in the possession of a great foreign Power, German statesmen will probably recur to the jealousy of Russian encroachment which was felt by their predecessors in the early part of the century; nor would Count Bismark himself be solicitous to secure the friendship of Russia, if his relations with Austria and France were less uncertain.

The adhesion of Italy to the Russian cause may perhaps be explained by anxiety to assert the newly acquired rank of a great European Power; and Italian fancy discerns a vague analogy between the national pretensions of the Greeks and the movement which has united the Italian Peninsula, with a small exception, into a single kingdom. Since the end of the Crimean war Russia has always affected to patronize Italy, and the two States have a common enemy in the Pope, either in his temporal or in his spiritual capacity. It might have been supposed that the Italian Government had sufficient occupation at home, but it costs nothing to disclaim a non-existing responsibility for the misdoings or shortcomings of the Porte. Popular feeling in Italy is, on the whole, unfriendly to Turkey, and Garibaldi hates a Mahometan almost as cordially as he detests a zealous adherent of the Pope. Count Cavour introduced Piedmont into the councils of Europe by timely co-operation with France and England against the Russian policy which his successors obsequiously applaud; but it was never supposed that the great Italian Minister was inspired by enthusiasm for Turkish independence, and, if his object could have been more effectually attained by a contrary course he would as willingly have assisted the dismemberment of the Ottoman Empire. Even if the threat of a rupture should lead to actual war no Italian contingent will be required; and the Government of Florence will have earned cheaply the merit of combining with Russia and with a more important ally. The attachment of a signature to a document is but a small price to pay for the acquisition of Venice, and for possible assistance in the annexation of Rome. It is far more surprising that France should veer round to the side of Russia than that Italy should add a cipher to the sum of the force which are banded against Turkey.

Only a few months ago, the French Ambassador at Constantinople, afterwards Foreign Minister at Paris, sternly refused to countenance the Cretan insurrection, and rebuked the Greeks for their unwarrantable intervention; but now, for some mysterious reason, the emperor has associated himself with the Russian policy of avowed hostility to Turkey. The affectation of protecting the Christian subjects of the Porte furnishes little excuse for a capricious burst of sympathy with a population which always relies on Russian patronage to support its seditious tendencies. The emperor Napoleon must be fully aware that Russian projects in the East are in the highest degree distasteful to the allies whose friendship he ostentatiously cultivates. If the wishes of England are not deserving of attention, still it is unseasonable to announce a course of French policy which is directly opposed to Austrian interests. The official journals of Paris have lately declared that France and Austria are entirely agreed on all European questions; and yet there is no attempt to conceal the absolute divergence of their respective systems in one of the most urgent and important matters. Baron Beust has declined to join in the collective Note; and if a Russian army crosses the Pruth to occupy the Principalities or to promote an insurrection in Bulgaria, Austria will certainly assist Turkey, unless the risk of a Prussian alliance with Russia renders the attempt too hazardous. In such a contingency, France would naturally take the part of Austria, but for the gratuitous blunder of endorsing the Russian manifesto against Turkey, and probably a mere inconsistency will not prevent the Emperor Napoleon from consulting the interest and honour of his country. It is scarcely worth while to discuss the excuses which might be extracted from the terms of the document. It may be true the Christian subjects of the Sultan have grounds of complaint, and that their grievances ought to be redressed; but State papers, and especially international communications, are not intended to convince, but to express a preconceived resolution. In natural succession the Joint Note of the four powers will be followed by a demand of concessions, with the alternative of some aggression on the part of Russia. The Turkish Government has rejected the preliminary summons, and it is preparing for defence in the unequal conflict. When the crisis has arrived, the Emperor of the French will probably reconsider his hasty adhesion to the principles of Russian diplomacy.

BANKS.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

(Incorporated by National Decrees of 7th and 8th March 1848 and by Imperial Decree of 25th July 1854.)

Recognised by the International Convention of 30th April 1862, and by Act No. VIII. of 1864, of the Legislative Council of India and by amended Act of 1867.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL £3,200,000.
PAID UP CAPITAL £2,400,000.
BEING CALLED UP £800,000.
RESERVE FUND £800,000.
HEAD OFFICE—Paris.
AGENCIES AT
Bombay, London, Calcutta, Hongkong, Shanghai, Bourbon, Saigon.
SUB-AGENCY.—Yokohama.
CORRESPONDENTS.
Madras, Pondicherry, Singapore, Java, Mauritius, Egypt.
London Bankers.
The Union Bank of London and Messrs. C. J. Hambro and Son.

The Bank grants Drafts and Letters of Credit and purchases and collects Bills, on the above places, and on all the principal Cities and Towns on the continent of Europe.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

These will be made up to the 30th June and 31st of December in each year, and if the balance shall not at any time during the half year have been below Rs. 1,000, Interest at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum will be allowed on the minimum monthly balances. No interest will be allowed above one lac.

Deposits for fixed periods are received at interest, particulars of which may be obtained at the Bank as also any information as to rules of business, &c.

DISCOUNTS, LOANS, &c.

The Bank discounts approved Local Bills, grants Loans on Government Paper, Bullion, Bank Stock, and approved Shares and other Securities.

All Remittances to be endorsed "Pay Comptoir d'Escompte de Paris" or order OTTO MOLLER, Manager.

9, Rampart Row, Bombay, 24th October 1867.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.—INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

The current rates of Exchange are:—

			per Rupee.
On London at 6 months' sight		1s. 11d.	do.
„ 4	do.	1s. 10¾d.	do.
„ 3	do.	1s. 10⅝d.	do.
„ 2	do.	1s. 10½d.	do.
„ 1	do.	1s. 10⅜d.	do.
„ demand		1s. 10¼d.	do.
On Scotland On Ireland	do. do.	1s. 10 1/8d.	do.
On Paris	do.	1s. 10d.	do.
Circular Notes payable throughout Europe		1s. 10d.	do.

No Drafts at four months' sight are granted for sums under £50 Sums under £20 are only drawn for on demand.

All Treasury Drafts, Hoondees and other orders for realization to be endorsed "Pay the Oriental Bank Corporation, or order."

Any information as to rules of business may be had on application at the Office or by letter to the Agent.

KURRACHEE SUB-AGENCY.

An Agency of the Corporation has been opened at Kurrachee, where Deposits are received on the same terms as at Bombay. The Agent also buys Bills on England and elsewhere, and grants Drafts on the Head Office and Branches of the Corporation.

Bombay, 27th November 1867.

THE AGRA BANK (LIMITED.)

Capital £1,000,000 (one Million Sterling) in 100,000 Shares of £10 each.

Head Office.—NICHOLAS LANE, LOMBARD STREET, LONDON, E.C.

Manager.—M. BALFOUR, Esq.

London Bankers.—Messrs. GLYN, MILLS, CURRIE, & Co.

The Bombay Manager grants Bills of Exchange at the following rates on London at 6 months sight at 1/11 per Rupee.

4	do.	1/10 7/8	„
3	do.	1/10 13/16	„
2	do.	1/10 3/4	„
1	do.	1/10 11/16	„
On demand		1/10½	

No drafts at four months sight are granted for sums under £50 and sums under £20 are only drawn for on demand.

Interest.

On Deposits repayable on demand will be credited half yearly on 30th June and 31st December) at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 upon all accounts the balances of which have not during the six months fallen below Rs. 1,000. When such has been the case, no interest will be allowed.

On Fixed Deposits subject to 3 months Notice of withdrawal 3 per cent. per annu.
Do. 6 do. 4
Do. 12 do. 5

The Bank takes charge of Government Paper and other Securities for constituents without charge.

All Drafts or Hoondies forwarded for realisation should be made payable to the Agra Bank, Limited or order.

Hours of business 10 to 3, Saturday 10 to 1.

EDWARD MORRISS, Manager.

Bombay, 2nd December 1867.

THE DELHI AND LONDON BANK (LIMITED):—Established in India 1844.

Capital *One Million Sterling*, in 20,000 Shares, of £50 each.—Paid up Capital £337,625.

Head Office, London.—J. C. Parry, Esq., General Manager.

Branches:—Calcutta, Bombay, Delhi, Lahore, Allahabad, Mussoorie, Lucknow, and Jubbulpore.

London Bankers—Union Bank of London.

EXCHANGE.

6 months' sight		...at 1s. 11d.	per Rupee.
4	do.	...at 1s. 10¾d.	„
3	do.	...at 1s. 10⅝d.	„
2	do.	...at 1s. 10½d.	„
1	do.	...at 1s. 10 3/8d.	„
On demand		...at 1s. 10¼d.	„
On Scotland and Ireland		...at 1s. 10 1/8d.	„
Circular Notes payable throughout Europe		...at 1s. 10 1/8d.	„

No Drafts at four months' sight are granted for sums under £50 Sums under £20 are only drawn for on demand.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS

Are made up to the 30th June and 31st of December in each year, and if the balance has at no time during the half year been below Rs. 1,000, Interest at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum is allowed on the minimum monthly balances. No interest is allowed on sums above one lac.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Subject to 3 months' notice of withdrawal 3 per cent. per annum.
6 ditto 4 do.
12 ditto 6 do.

Any further information as to Rules of Business, &c., may be had on application to the Manager.

Remittances to be endorsed thus:—"Pay to the Delhi and London Bank, Limited, or order."

Hours of Business—10 to 3: Saturdays, 10 to 1.

G. W. BOOKER, Manager,
Delhi and London Bank, Limited,

Bombay, 6th December 1867.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank grants Drafts on London, Scotland, and Ireland, Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt, Syria, and the principal Towns of Europe at the following current rates of Exchange:—

On London, at 6 ms' sight above £50		1s. 11d.	per Rupee.
„ 4	do.	1s. 10 7/8d.	„
„ 3	do.	1s. 10 13/16d.	„
„ 2	do.	1s. 10 3/4d.	„
„ 1	do.	1s. 10 11/16d.	„
On demand		1s. 10 5/8d.	„
On Scotland On Ireland Circular Notes for the use of Travellers on the Continent and to Europe Overland at 1 day's sight.	do. do.	1s. 10 9/16d.	„

The Bank purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable in Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Shanghai, Singapore, Penang, Mauritius and Yokohama.

The Bank also draws on the Branches of the Bank of New South Wales.

INTEREST.

On Deposit accounts payable on demand will be credited half yearly, on 30th June and 31st December, at the rate of two per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balances should same not have fallen during the half year below Rs. 1,000. Where balances have fallen below Rs. 1,000 no interest will be allowed.

ON FIXED DEPOSITS.

12 months 6 per cent.
6 do. 5 „
3 do. 4 „

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies, without charge, and realizes interests and Dividends thereon on the following terms:—

If to be remitted in Bank's Drafts, without charge.

If to be paid in India, a Commission will be charged of a ¼ per cent.

On returning Government Paper or Share Certificates out of safe custody, or when sold on paying the proceeds of such sale in India, a commission will be charged of ¼ per cent. But if proceeds are remitted on the Bank's Drafts, without charge.

Commission charged on purchase and sale of Government Securities ¼ per cent.

All Letters should be addressed and Hoondees made payable to the Agent, Chartered Mercantile Bank.

Bombay, 26th November 1867.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

HEAD OFFICE—HATTON COURT THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON.

Incorporated by Royal Charter.

Paid-up Capital—£800,000.

Branches and Agencies.—Bombay, Kurrachee, Calcutta, Rangoon Singapore, Batavia, Hongkong, Shanghai, and Hankow.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank's Agency in Bombay grants Bills of Exchange on the City Bank, London, at the following rates, viz.:—

6 months' sight (on City Bank)		at 1s. 11d.	per Rupee.
4	do.	at 1s. 10⅞d.	„
3	do.	at 1s. 10 13/16d.	„
2	do.	at 1s. 10¾d.	„
1	do.	at 1s. 10 11/16d.	„
On Demand (Head Office)		at 1s. 10⅝d.	„

INTEREST.

On Deposits repayable on demand will be Credited half yearly (on 30th June and 31st December) at the rate of 2 per cent. on minimum monthly Balances, up to one lac of Rupees; in the case of all accounts the balances of which have not, during the six months fallen below Rs. 1,000; when such has been the case, no interest will be allowed. And on fixed deposits as follows:—

Repayable in one sum, at 3 months' notice, 3 per cent.
Do. 6 do. 5 „
Do. 12 do. 6 „

REMITTANCES.

The Bank's Agency realises Drafts or Hoondies on the Presidency for remittance to Europe in the Bank's Bills on London without charge.

All Drafts or Hoondies forwarded for realisation, to be made payable to the "Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China, or order." When a remittance is to be made to a lady her Christian name must be given.

COMMISSIONS

On the sale or purchase of Government Paper, Bank Stock, and other Securities, ½ per cent.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody free of charge, the Interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account, or remitted home in the Bank's Bills.

On Interest or Dividends, or proceeds of Securities by sale, ¼ per cent. commission charged if the amounts be paid in India if remitted home by the Bank, no charge.

On delivering up Securities deposited for safe custody, ¼ per cent.

Office hours 10 A. M. to 4 P. M. Saturdays 10 A. M. to 1 P.M.

Bombay, 24th December, 1867. JAMES DOUGLAS, Agent.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA (LIMITED).

Established in Calcutta 1863, and Incorporated under the English Companies Act of 1862, 23rd March 1866.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL—TWO MILLIONS STERLING.

Subscribed Capital ....£927,740.
Paid-up Capital ....£463,870.
Reserve Fund ....£ 80,000.

Head Office—London.
Branches and Agencies.
Calcutta, Bombay, and Madras.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

John Borradaile, Esq., 26, Gloucester Place, Portman square.
J. R. Boyson, Esq., late Solicitor to the Government of Madras.
R. O. Campbell, Esq., of Messrs. Binny & Co. late President, Bank of Madras.
W. S. Fitzwilliam, Esq., late Member of the Supreme Legislative Council of India.
W. E. Frere, Esq., Bombay Civil Service, late member of Council Bombay Government.
R. P. Harrison, Esq., late Comptroller General of Accounts for India, and Government Director, Bank of Bengal.
E. W. Wingrove, Esq., Chairman, Union Bank of Ireland.

CHIEF MANAGER,—R. O. Sawers, Esq.

Calcutta Manager.—R. O. Sawers, Esq.
Bombay Manager.—J. Windram, Esq.
London Manager.—A. F. Hewett, Esq.
Madras.—Messrs. Binny & Co., Agents.
Offices in London.—No. 80, King William Street.

London Bankers.
The Bank of England
and
National Provincial Bank of England.
AGENTS IN SCOTLAND.
British Linen Company Bank.

RULES OF BUSINESS OBSERVED AT BOMBAY.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank grants Drafts on London, Calcutta, and Madras at the current rates of Exchange. It also negociates and collects Bills payable in those places. Instructions respecting Family Remittances are carefully attended to, and when requested, and the necessary particulars are furnished, the Bank will forward First Copy of the Bill direct to the parties in England.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

The Bank opens Current Deposit Accounts and allows Interest at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on customers' daily balances from Rs. 500 up to Rs. 50,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Money, on Fixed Deposit, and allows Interest thereon as follows:—

On Deposits subject to 3 months' notice of withdrawal 4 per cent.
„ „ 6 „ „ 5 „
„ „ 12 „ „ 6 „

All Remittances should be made payable to the Manager National Bank of India (Limited), who will be glad to afford any further information respecting the Bank's terms of business.

By order of the Directors,
JAMES WINDRAM, Manager.

National Bank of India, Bombay, 18th November 1867.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.—One sample 9-Horse Power Portable STEAM ENGINE, complete. Apply to 2, Rampart Row. TIMMIS WORMALD & Co.

FOR SALE—A first class BROUGHAM and SOCIABLE by Edward Kesterton, both new and just received. Apply to W. NICOL & Co.

FOR SALE STEAM ENGINES, both Portable and Horizontal, of from 7 to 40 Horse-power, Apply to RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.

FOR SALE, At the GODOWNS of the undersigned, a small quantity of BEST SILK-DRESSED ADELAIDE Flour, just received ex "Levanter." RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.

Bombay, 19th November, 1867.

IRON ROOFS!!! Two pavillion Iron Roofs for sale, each 300 ft. by 45 ft. Apply to 1, Nesbit Lane, Fort. ALEX. C. BRICE & Co.

FOR SALE.—A No. 4 SODA WATER MACHINE, and one BOTTLING MACHINE, by J. Taylor & Sons, together with Corks, Wire, Sulphuric Acid, Bottles, &c., complete all new. Apply to W. NICOL & Co.

FOR SALE, at the Office of this Paper—Price Rs. 4—Rules relating to the winding up of Joint Stock Companies, made by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay, pursuant to Section 189 of the Indian Companies' Act 1866.

FOR SALE.—TEA, TEA, TEA.—JUST arrived per "JOHN BRIGHT," from China. The best Tea ever imported in Bombay, each kind in small Boxes.

Extra fine Pekoe Congou.
Extra finest Breakfast Congou.
Extra finest Breakfast Soughwong.—Worth Trial.

Apply to DADABHOY RUTTONJEE & Co., Nesbit Lane, Fort.

THE "TOMAHAWK."

A Saturday Journal of Satire. *(Illustrated.)*

The undersigned have been requested to act as Agents for the above paper for Western India, and will receive advance subscriptions to and supply it from the first issue of November next. Back numbers will also be ordered for those wishing to be supplied with them.

Rate of Subscription in Bombay..........Rs. 10½ a year.
„ „ to Outstations residents „ 14½ „

☞ Sample numbers can be seen at our rooms.

CHESSON & WOODHALL.

Bombay, 12th Oct., 1867.

KINLOCH AND ALLAN, IRON MERCHANTS.

Bar Iron, Boiler Plate.
Sheet and Hoop Iron.
Best Cast Steel.
Best Blister Steel.
Galvanized Corrugated Iron.
Cast and Wrought Iron Pipes.
Sheet Lead, Lead Pipes.
Oils, and Paints.
Fresh Portland Cement.

Presently discharging from Ships "Sattara," "Clytie," "Nelson" and "Hellen Scott," Hardware of all descriptions.

Daily expected per "Ann Melhuish" a shipment of No. 22 Gauge Galvanized Corrugated Iron, and per "City of Paris" from Glasgow a quantity of Cast Iron Pipes 2, 2½, 4, 6, and 9 inches diameter.

Up country orders attended to with care and despatch. Estimate given for all classes of Iron Work.

Bombay, 22 Marine Street, 25th November, 1867.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

J. & C. WHITE & CO.'s WINES as follows—Sherry, quarts, in 2 dozen Cases.
Port, quarts, in 2 dozen Cases.
Port, pints, in 4 dozen Cases.
Apply to GEORGE S. KING & Co.

MORICE COX'S BEER just arrived. Price Rs. 5 per dozen Quarts, and Rs. 3½ per doz. Pints. Agents, THE LONDON, ASIATIC & AMERICAN COMPANY (LIMITED).

Bombay, 23rd July, 1867.

FOR SALE at the Godowns of the undersigned Messrs. CARBONELL & Co.'s (London) Wine.
Fine Pale Sherry..........Rs. 30 per dozen.
Port .... „ 30 „
EWART, LATHAM & Co.

20th December, 1867.

INDIA PALE ALE from Wm. Younger & Co.'s old established Brewery, Edinburgh, bottled expressly for India and in excellent condition, now ready.
Rs. 4½ per dozen quarts.
Rs. 3½ per dozen pints.
In casks of 4 Doz. qts., and 8 Doz. pts. Apply to
Fort, November, 1867. BLACKWELL & Co.

BRANDY, WHISKEY, &c.—For sale.

Dunville's V. R. Irish Whiskey	Rs. 16 per Doz.
Otard, Dupuy's fine Cognac..........	„ 24 „
Hungarian Wines Voslaner and Goldeck.	„ 18 & Rs. 23
Still Hocks from H. Hunter and Son ...	„ 25 to Rs. 42
Clarets fine	„ 20 to Rs. 85

Fort, November, 1867. BLACKWELL & Co.

FOR SALE.—At the Godowns of the undersigned, Messrs. J. Cockburn and Campbell's (Edinburgh) well known Wines.

Fine Pale Sherry in 3 Dox. cases qts.	Rs. 27	per Dox.
do. do.	29	„
Superior Port in 3 & 2 Dox. cases qts.	Rs. 27	„
„ „ 2 „ pts.	14	„
Old Tom	Rs. 20	„
Brandy 1 „	„ 32	„
Whiskey Rs. 15 per Dozen.		

1st September 1865. EWART, LATHAM & Co.

FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the undersigned, the following WINES, shipped by Messrs. Frederick Giesler & Co., London:—

CHAMPAGNE...Quarts in Cases of.......... 1 doz. each.
Do. ...Pints do. .... 2 „
MOSELLE ....Quarts do. .... 1 „
Do. ....Pints do. .... 2 „
HOCK ....(Hockheimer) Quarts. do .. 1 „
Do..........(Marcobrunner) Qts. do... 1 „
EAU DE COLOGNE .... 6 Bottles in a Box.

Also,
Shipped by Messrs. Block, Grey, and Block.
SUPERIOR LAROSE CLARET in cases of 1 doz. each
Do. ....(St. Julien) .... 1 „
W. NICOL & Co.

FOR SALE.—APPLY TO GADDUM & Co.—
FROM KEYL & Co., BORDEAUX.

		Per dozen.	
CLARET. ...	Medoc	Rs. 6-8	Pints,
	do.	„ 12	Quarts.
	St. Laurent	„ 15	„
	Chateau Beltasse ...	„ 20	„
CHAMPAGNE.	Moet and Chandon's	„ 29	„
COGNAC........	1st quality	„ 35	„
	2nd „	„ 25	„
From C. A. Kupferberg Mayence.			
SPARKLING MOSELLE ...	SCHWARZBERG..........	„ 30	„
	„ ...	„ 16	Pints.
	IMPERIAL......	„ 32	Quarts.
	„ ...	„ 17	Pints.
	DIE PERLE DES RHEINS	„ 35	Quarts.
	MOSELLE......	„ 24	„
	„ ...	„ 13	Pints.
	JOHANNISBERG ...	„ 33	Quarts.
	„ ...	„ 17.8	Pints.

HOWARD BROTHERS
WINES, BEER, AND SPIRITS.

SPIRITS.

Brandy—three brands from	Rs. 18 to 28 per case.
Gin—Old Tom, and Geneva	„ 15 „ 26 „
Whiskey—Royal Crown Irish	„ 20 „
SPARKLING WINES	
Champagne—Giesler's and Ayala Albrechts	„ 27 „ 38 „
Moselle—Deinhord's and Jodocius Freres	„ 25 „ 34 „
Burgundy—Boulan's Red and white.	„ 30 „
STILL WINES.	
Clarets—St. Julien to Chateau Lafitte..........	„ 12 „ 25 „
Rehnish—Deinhord's and Jodocious Freres	„ 19 „ 36 „
Burgundy—Bonlau's "Beamie"	„ 18 „
DRY WINES.	
Sherry—Five marks	„ 22 „ 25 „
Madeira—Very Old..........	„ 18 „
Port—Three marks..........	„ 21 „ 25 „
MALT LIQUORS.	
Ale—Bass' Allsopp, and Tennants ...	Rs. 5-12 to 6 per do
Porter—Guinness' Extra Foreign Stout	„ 6 „ „

For sale at the Godowns 4 Meadow Street.
N.B.—Detailed price lists available at the office.
ROGHE & Co.,
Agents.

FOR SALE at the Godown of the undersigned:—

CHAMPAGNE.	Rs.
Fleur de Sillery E. Trevy & Co.	36
La Perle, shipped by T. Newhouse	38
"Rubis" do.	33
Champagne do.	28
Champagne do.	14
Aux Armes de Reims, Gurt Gibert, quarts	25
Do. do. pints	27
Aux deux Ecussons do. quarts	28
Do. do. pints	29
Aux Médailles do. quarts	30
SPARKLING MOSELLE AND HOCK.	
Sparkling Schwarzhofberg choice F. Kehrmann	31
Hock do.	32
Moselle Muscatel do.	32
Moselle No. 2 shipped by T. Newhouse quarts	22
„ do. No. 2 pints	23
„ do. No. 1 quarts	30
„ do. No. 1 pints	31
STILL HOCK.	
Marcobrunner 1st quality Gebr. Schmits	30
Laubenheimer G. M. Pavstmann	15
Hochheim Queen Victoria Wineyard	58
Light Still Hock Gebr. Schmits	15
Do. do. pints	
CLARETS.	
Best old Bordeaux, F. Monthenil	28
Courgogm Beamnme, H. and C Balaresque	24
Chateau Larose, Hy. Hernozant	24
Chateau Leoville do.	19
Claret, No. 2 shipped by T. Newhouse	10
Villany Bahlmann and Co. 4 doz. Case	40
Villany do. 1 do.	14
SUNDRY WINES AND BRANDIES.	
Sherry No. 2, shipped by T. Newhouse	18
Sherry No. 3 do.	22
Sherry No. 4, do.	26
Ginger Wine do.	17
Old Jamaica Rum do.	20
Port Wine, No. 1, do.	18
Do. 2 do.	22
Do. 3 do.	28
Cognac Champagne, H. & T. Balaresque	22
Brandy Gords Sons	22
Bonekamp of Maagbitter	14
Best London Beer, shipped by T. Newhouse	[illegible]
Do. do. pints	[illegible]
Barclay & Perkins Porter	[illegible]
do. quarts	[illegible]
German Pale Ale M. De[illegible]	[illegible]

Bombay, May 1867. VOLKART BROTHERS.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

FOR SALE.—Superior Golden SHERRY, 1 dozen quarts,—Rs. 16 per dozen.
2, Rampart Row. TIMMIS WORMALD & Co.

FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the undersigned, Messrs. Thomas Dunkin & Sons' BRANDIES.

Champagne Cognac in 1 and 3 doz. cases, at	Rs. 22 0	p. doz.
Vieux „ Do.	„ 18 0	„
Cognac „ Do.	„ 16 0	„

Mr. Ayala Albrecht's Chateau D'AY Champagne,
Quarts, 1 doz. in each case..........Rs. 30 per case.
Pints, 2 do. do. .... 32 „
RENNIE, SCOVELL & Co.

INSURANCES.

ROYAL EXCHANGE ASSURANCE CORPORATION.—Policies covering the risk of Fire on Merchandise and Buildings in Bombay are issued by REMINGTON & Co.,
Agents, Royal Exchange Assurance Corporation.
Bombay, 16th August 1865.

SUN FIRE OFFICE.—ESTABLISHED 1710.—The undersigned grant INSURANCE against loss by FIRE on BUILDINGS and their CONTENTS, in BOMBAY and in the MOFUSSIL at current rates; also on SHIPS in HARBOUR.

The rate on DWELLINGS in the SUBURBS of BOMBAY, and in the MOFUSSIL, has lately been considerably reduced.

Policies may be opened for longer periods than a year (as 13, 14, 15 months, &c.,) at rates proportionate to those for annual Policies.

PEEL, CASSELS & Co., Agents.

ALLIANCE BRITISH AND FOREIGN LIFE AND FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

Capital—Five Millions Sterling.
Bombay Agency established 40 years.
President.
Sir Moses Montefiore, Bart., F.R.S.
Directors.

James Alexander, Esq.	James Helme, Esq.
Charles J. Barnett, Esq.	Sampson Lucas, Esq.
George H. Barnett, Esq.	Elliot Macnaghten, Esq.
Benjamin Cohen, Esq.	Thomas Masterman, Esq.
James Fletcher, Esq.	J. M. Montefiore, Esq.
William Gladstone, Esq.	Sir A. de Rothschild.
George J. Goschen, Esq., M.P.	Baron L. N. de Rothschild, M.P.
Samuel Gurney, Esq., M.P.	Thomas Charles Smith, Esq.

This Company offers to the Public the advantages of *complete security, prompt and liberal settlement of losses, and low rates of premium.*

Fire risks accepted and Policies issued by REMINGTON & Co., Agents for Bombay.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.—Capital £2,000,000 sterling Funds in hand exceed £1,000,000.

FIRE BRANCH.

		£	s. d.
Fire premiums	1862	300,690	15 11
Do.	1863	341,668	3 2
Do.	1864	406,403	13 10
Showing an increase over 1863 of....		64,735	10 8

Policies covering risks on Merchandise and Buildings in Bombay continue to be granted by the above Company through their Agents. DETACHED BUNGALOWS AND HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE insured on very favourable terms.

LIFE BRANCH.

		£	s. d.
Life Premiums for	1860	73,150	18 6
Do.	1862	105,703	1 11
Do.	1864	152,159	2 0

The undersigned, under instructions from the Head Office, are prepared to receive Proposals for Life Assurance with the above Company from Residens in India, and will be happy to afford every information regarding Rates of Premium, Participation in Profits, &c., to intending applicants for Insurance.

CAMPBELL, MITCHELL & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Company.
Bombay, 16th September 1864.

THE STANDARD LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

Established 1825.
With which is now united
THE COLONIAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.
COLONIAL AND FOREIGN ASSURANCES.

An Amalgamation having been formed between the Standard Life Assurance Company and the Colonial Life Assurance Company, the business of the United Companies will henceforth be conducted under the title of the STANDARD LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

The Annual Revenue of the Standard Company is now upwards of £650,000, and the Accumulated Funds amount to upwards of £3,500,000 Sterling. The New Business transacted during the past year amounted to the large sum of £1,375,000 Sterling, the corresponding Premiums amounting to £45,337 per annum.

MODERATE RATES charged for residence in the Colonies, India, and other places abroad.

LOCAL BOARDS AND AGENCIES in India and in all the British Colonies, where every facility will be afforded in the transaction of business, and where Premiums may be received and Claims paid.

Immediate reduction of Premium on return to Europe, or other temperate climate, without Medical Certificate.

PROFITS divided every five years.

The New Colonial and foreign Prospectus may be had on application at the Chief Offices of the Com pany, or to the Agents at home or abroad.

WILL. THOS. THOMSON,
Manager and Actuary.
D. CLUNIE GREGOR,
Colonial and Foreign Secretary.

Bombay Board.
S. L. Acland, Esq.
H. Somerville, Esq.
W. Nixon, Esq.
A. E. Ashley, Esq.

Agents at Bombay.
The London, Asiatic, and American Company (Ld).
1st October 1867.

THE LONDON ASSURANCE CORPORATION, FOR FIRE, LIFE, AND MARINE ASSURANCES.—Incorporated by Royal Charter A. D. 1720.

HEAD OFFICE—No. 7, Royal Exchange, London, E.
J. Alexander Hankey, Esq.—Governor.
Bonamy Dobree, Esq.—Sub-Governor.
Patrick F. Robertson, Esq.—Deputy Governor.
John Lawrence, Esq., Secretary.
John Anthony Rucker, Esq., Underwriter.
Arthur H. Bailey, Esq., Actuary.
Thos. B. Bateman, Esq., Manager of the Fire Department.

LIFE DEPARTMENT.

This Corporation has granted Assurances on Lives for a period exceeding One Hundred and Forty Years, having issued its first Policy on the 7th June, 1721.

The Agents are empowered to accept proposals and to ssue Policies.

EAST INDIAN RATES FOR CIVILIANS.
Annual Premiums to Assure Rs. 1,000.

Age next birth-day.	For the whole term of Life.		Age next birth-day.	For the terms of one year and seven respectively.	
	With profits.	Without profits.		One year.	Seven years.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
20	38 11 4	33 13 4	35	29 6 0	30 0 0
30	40 0 0	36 0 0	40	30 0 0	31 13 4
40	48 14 0	44 0 0	45	34 12 0	38 3 4
50	64 2 0	57 11 4	50	39 10 8	43 13 0
60	92 0 0	82 12 8			

Risks on Parsee and Eurasian Lives accepted at Euro pean rates.

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

Fire Insurances are effected at Moderate Rates upon every description of Property.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Marine Insurances are effected at the current premiums.

The undersigned are prepared to issue Policies of the Corporation of the London Assurance as above, payable either here, or in London.

For further information and prospectuses apply to,
EWART, LATHAM & Co.,
Agents, London Assurance Corporation.
Bombay, 7th December 1864.

THE QUEEN INSURANCE COMPANY.—Fire and Life—Head Office, Queen Insurance Buildings, Liverpool.

CAPITAL—£2,000,000 (Two Millions)

Trustees.—Thomas Edwards Moss, Esq., Christopher Bushell, Esq., and Edward Heath, Esq.

Directors.

Chairman—Bernard Hall, Esq.
Deputy Chairmen—William Hind, Esq., Patrick Hunter, Esq.

John Bateson, Esq.	William Hickman, Esq.
John Bingham, Esq.	George B. Kerferd, Esq.
William Bottomley, Esq.	Peter Maxwell, Esq.
T. Ridgway Bridson, Esq.	Peter M'Lagan, Esq.
Alfred H. Cowie, Esq.	John T. Pagan, Esq.
Robert C. Crosbie, Esq.	John Sharp, Esq.
Henry Duckworth, Esq.	J. B. Thomson, Esq.
Andrew Galbraith, Esq.	C. J. Thomas, Esq.
William Forbes, Esq.	H. C. Tunnicliffe, Esq.
Charlton R. Hall, Esq.	Rogers Waterhouse, Esq.

Actuary and General Manager.—J. Moncrieff Wilson, Esq.

Sub-Manager—Thomas Walton Thomson.

Bankers—The Liverpool Commercial Bank. The National Provincial Bank of England.

Auditors—Messrs. Harmood Banner & Son, Accountants.

Physicians—James Turnbull, M. D. Liverpool; J. E Pollock, M. D., London; F. S. Stedman, M. D., Bombay.

The rates of Premium for Fire and Life Insurances will be found as moderate as those of other First Class Offices. Policies are issued under the Life branch of this Company recently established in Bombay, on Civil lives and Military lives in Civil employ.

The following are some of the advantages obtained by those who assure with this Company.

I. Proposals accepted and Policies issued by the Agents in Bombay, without reference to the Chief Office, within certain limitation.

II. Non forfeiture of Policies by the issue of free paid-up Policies.

If a person, after having been assured for three years under the ordinary whole Life scale, at any age up to and inclusive of forty-five, should wish to discontinue paying his premiums, the Directors will issue a Policy for the amount of premiums paid, together with any Bonus that may have been added, and free from any further payment whatever. This feature secures not only a provision in the event of premature death, but a remedy,—*long desired,*—should the payment of the premium become an inconvenience.

III. Policies indisputable after being five years in force.

All ordinary Queen Policies without exception, on which the age of the assured has been admitted, will at the end of five years from their date, be absolutely indisputable, the only condition being the punctual payment of the premiums with any extra premium that may be exigible for foreign residence.

IV. New and Extensive Travelling License to Policy Holders.

Persons assured with the Company, under the Indian Table, are permitted, in time of peace without license or additional premium, to proceed to, and reside in, any part of the World, except the West Coast of Africa.

For further information and particulars and for prospectuses, &c., regarding Fire and Life Insurances apply to
LAURENCE & Co.,
Bombay, 1st Jan. 1868. Agents in Bombay.

INSURANCES.

LONDON AND ORIENTAL STEAM TRANSIT INSURANCE OFFICE.

Established 1843.

The undersigned is authorised to accept risks on cargoes by Steamers and First-Class sailing vessels, at current rates of premium to England and all Eastern Ports, claims being payable at the option of the assured either in India, China, or London, according to the established usage of Lloyds.

G. F. HENRY,
Agent in Bombay.
4, Rampart Row.

THE GUARDIAN FIRE AND LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.—ESTABLHED 1821.

Subscribed Capital Two Millions.
11, Lombard Street, London, E. C.
Directors.
Chairman.—Charles F. Devas, Esq.
Deputy Chairman.—William Stevens, Esq.

Henry Hulse Berens, Esq.	J. G. Hubbard, Esq., M.P.,
Hy. Bonham Carter, Esq.	F. Halsey Janson, Esq.
Charles Wm. Curtis, Esq.	G. J. Shaw Lefevre Esq. M.P.
Francis Hart Dyke, Esq.	John Martin, Esq.
Sir W. R. Farquhar, Bart.	Rowland Mitchell, Esq.
James Goodson Esq., M. P.	James Morris, Esq.
Archibold Hamilton, Esq.	Henry Norman, Esq.
Thomson Hankey, Esq. M.P.	Abraham J. Robarts, Esq.
R. Musgrave Harvey, Esq.	Henry Vigne, Esq.

Agents in Bombay, SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co.
Bombay, 27th July 1867.

THE "GALLOWAY" PATENT TAPER TUBES FOR STEAM BOILERS.—These Tubes are now being used almost universally in England in the construction of Steam Boilers having either one or two flues. They greatly economise the fuel, improve the circulation, and increase the power of the boiler. They are specially adapted for introduction into old boilers, and are made with such an amount of taper as to allow of this being easily done. These Taper Tubes have been in use upwards of 16 years, and above 30,000 are now at work, and the demand is daily increasing. They can be fixed by any boiler maker, but can only be obtained from the Patentees, who will furnish full particulars and list of firms using the tubes on application. W. & J. GALLOWAY & SONS, Engineers & Boiler Makers, Manchester.

⁂ Makers of all kinds of Steam Engines, Machinery, Mill Gearing, Boilers, &c. &c.

RIMMEL'S IHLANGIHLANG, or the Flower of Flowers, Jockey Club Wood Violet, Tea Flowers, Coffee Flowers, and other delicious perfumes.

RIMMEL'S TOILET VINEGAR, superior to any Eau de Cologne for all Toilet and Sanitory purposes.

RIMMEL'S LAVENDER WATER of unequalled quality.

RIMMEL'S GLYCERINE, WINDSOR, HONEY, and other Toilet Soaps highly beneficial to the skin.

RIMMEL'S EXTRACT OF LIME JUICE AND GLYCERINE, the best preparation for the Hair.

RIMMEL'S ROSE WATER CRACKERS, SCENT WATCHES, and other amusing devices for Balls and Parties.

RIMMEL'S DINNER-TABLE FOUNTAIN, to replace the Rose Water Salver. Price, Silver-plated £1 10s.

Sold by all Perfumery Dealers in the world.

RIMMEL, Perfumer to H.R.H. the Princess of Wales, 96, Strand; 24, Cornhill; 128, Regent Street, London; and 17, Boulevard des Italiens, Paris.

LIQUOR CARBONIS DETERGENS

Or Concentrated Alcoholic Solution of the Constituents of Coal Tar.

Extract from *Lancet,* December 22, 1866.

Liq. Carbonis Detergens.—We are very sceptical of the value of new remedies, and it was in a spirit of scepticism that we tried the liq. carbonis detergens. It is represented to be a concentrated alcoholic solution of the constituents of coal tar, and to contain all the active ingredients of the tar, to wit, benzine, napthaline, and phenic acid. The addition of water, with agitation, makes a dutable emulsion, in which tar remains in a state of fine suspension, almost equivalent to solution. Our therapeutical experience of the preparation is very satisfactory indeed. In our hands it has been a most effective agent in the case a various skin diseases, especially of the chronic eczematous class; and one case of peoriasis which had resisted all other kinds of treatment speedily got well under the application of the liq. carbonis detergens. We esteem it a very valuable addition to our list of skin remedies, and worthy of a very extended trial by the profession. In the above classes of disease, and in various others, such as fetid ulcers, &c., the preparation is put into the form of Soap.

PURE COAL TAR SOAP.
(REGISTERED AS SAPO CARBONIS DETERGENS.)
This Soap is unrivalled as a
SKIN SOAP,

as proved by abundant medical testimony. By daily use nfectious diseases are prevented, and a clear and healthy appearance imparted to the skin.

Sold in tablets at 6d. and 1s. each, by all Chemists. The above are manufactured by the Sole Proprietors,

W. V. WRIGHT AND COMPANY.,
Wholesale and Export Druggists, Manufacturing Chemists, &c.,
SOUTHWARK STREET, LONDON, S.E.
Removed from No. 11, Old Fish Street, E.C.
Established 1667.

Messrs. W. V. WRIGHT & Company, will be happy to forward to the trade, free of all charge, a Monthly Price Current of Drugs, Chemicals, Pharmaceutical and Photographic Chemicals, of their especial manufactures of guaranteed purity.

CHESSON & WOODHALL's LIBRARY,
No 10, HUMMUM STREET, BOMBAY,
AND No. 1, EAST STREET, POONA.

NEW AND OTHER BOOKS.
RECEIVED BY THE STEAMER "CHINA."

	Rs.	a.
Warne's Christmas Annual for 1867	Rs. 0	12
Cassells' Illustrated Almanac for 1868	0	8
Fun Almanac for 1868..........	0	3
Warne's Model Cookery..........	5	12
Bowman's New Cookery Book	5	12
Braddon's The Captain of the Vulture	4	8
Bulwer's The Disowned	0	12
Armstrong's The Two Midshipmen	1	8
Braddon's The Trail of the Serpent	1	8
Thackeray's Works, new edn., Vol. I Vanity Fair...	5	12
Jackson's Cabinet of the Earth unlocked	1	8
Common Prayer Book, pocket size—limp cover ...	2	0
Howitt's Our Four-Footed Friends	3	12
Timbs's Lady Bountiful's Legacy	4	8
Page's Man—where, whence, and whither?..........	2	12
Mill on the Floss. By George Elliot	2	12
Keene's Indian Administration	3	12
Hogg's History of the Microscope	5	12
Jones's Treasures of the Earth	2	12
Metcalfe's The Oxonian in Iceland	2	0
Children's Poetry Book	2	12
Hymns, Ancient and Modern,—Rs. 1½ and..........	2	12
Gay's Fables, illustrated	2	12
Dictionary of Everyday Difficulties..........	1	8
Pritchard's Divorce Act	20	0
Mrs. Warren's Treasuries of Needlework..........	4	8
Neville's Hydraulics	12	0
Downing's Hydraulics	6	0
Beardmore's Hydraulics	18	0
Dumas's Memoirs of a Physician. 2 vols	1	8
Beamish's Psychonomy of the Hand..........	5	12
Book of Familiar Quotations	2	12
Davis's Examples and Exercises in English Parsing.	0	12
Waldegrave's New Testament Millenienarianism...	7	8
Harrison's Anthems, 3 Parts in 1	4	8
Fairbairn on Iron, 2 vols..........	18	12
Speke's Discovery of the Nile..........	15	12
Beke's The British Captives in Abyssinia	9	0
Elton's With the French in Mexico	8	0
An English Civilian on The Trinity of Italy..........	10	8
Memoirs of Sir Phillip Francis, 2 vols	22	8
Neill's Public Meetings and how to conduct them...	0	12
——Art of Pubiic Speaking..........	0	12
Snow: a Christmas Story. By Lyulph..........	0	8

ILLUSTRATED BOOKS, HANDSOMELY BOUND—WELL ADAPTED FOR CHRISTMAS PRESENTS.

	Rs.	a.
The Round of Days	Rs. 15	12
Wayside Posies..........	15	12
Wordsworth's Poems..........	15	12
Burns's Poems and Songs..........	15	12
Golden Thoughts	15	12
Home Thoughts and Home Scenes..........	9	8
Original Poems	5	12
The Vicar of Wakefield..........	5	12
Lyra Germanica—the Christian Life..........	15	12
Women of the Gospels..........	9	8
The Great Works of Sir David Wilkie..........	31	8
Ancestral Homes of Great Britain..........	24	0
Gulliver's Travels..........	5	12
Goldsmith's Works..........	5	12
The Pilgrim's Progress..........	5	12
Nursery Tales	3	12
Moore's Poetical Works	21	0
Aunt Judy's Christmas volume	3	12
Jerrold's The Story of a Feather..........	11	4
Rontledge's Every Boy's Annual for 1868..........	4	8
Scott's Marmion: a Tale of Flodden Field..........	15	12
Gems of National Poetry	3	12
Bianca: Poems & Ballads by E. Brennan..........	8	0
Art and Song. By Robert Bell	23	8
Illustrated Book of Readings	5	12
——Book of Sacred Poems	5	12
Moore's Irish Melodies, with symphonics, &c	10	0
Pen and Pencil Sketches from the Poets..........	8	0
Roses and Holly: a Gift Book for all the year..........	8	0
Off the Land's End, Homeward bound; or Christmas Eve on board the *Oberon*	3	12

NEW PIANOFORTE MUSIC. (AT ENGLISH PRICES.)

	Rs.	a.
Song.—Sabbath Day at Sea..........	Rs. 1	8
—— The Rover's Dream..........	1	8
—— Lilly Dear..........	1	8
—— The Gipsy..........	1	8
—— The Open Window	1	4
—— The Cup of Peace..........	1	8
—— Oft as the Bell (Sacred,)	1	4
—— The Happy Gipsy	1	4
—— They tell me I am quite forgot..........	1	8
—— Songs of the Rhine..........	1	8
—— The Weepin' Willer	1	0
—— The Mail Train Driver	1	4
—— Down in Piccadilly..........	1	8
—— Belle Brandon	1	8
—— Mabel	1	8
—— Her bright smile haunts me still..........	1	8
—— Juanita	1	8
—— Sweet Spirit hear my prayer..........	1	8
—— Ever of thee I'm fondly dreaming	1	8
—— What are the Wild Waves saying ? (Duet)...	1	8
—— Shells of Ocean	2	0
—— Then You'll Remember me	1	4
—— The Treasures of the Deep..........	1	0
—— The Officer's Funeral..........	1	4
—— The Crystal Cave (Duet)..........	1	8
—— Hear me Norma (Duet)..........	1	8
Piece.—The Maiden's Prayer..........	1	4
Galop.—St. Valentine's..........	1	8
—— Pellee—Vollee—Hama..........	2	0
—— The Wind-up	2	0
Waltz.—Dreamland; and Mildred, each..........	2	0
Lancers.—The Reception	2	0
Piece.—Cramer's The Grand Duchess..........	2	0

LADIES' FANCY HABIT PARIS KID GLOVES.

White; Straw, Canary and Mauve coloured; sizes 6, 6¼, 6½, 6¾, and 7. Price Rs. 3 per pair, cash.

VALENTINES FOR 1868.

Just received, a beautiful assortment of Sentimental, Humorous, and Comic Valentines for next year. Prices from Rs. 1 to Rs. 6 each.

LETTS'S DIARIES FOR 1868.

A stock of all numbers on hand. Early application should be made to prevent disappointment.

WRITING DESKS AND TRAVELLING CASES:—On hand, a few of the above, of low and high prices, to suit all purchasers. Not fit for Abyssinia!

CHESSON & WOODHALL.
Bombay, 12th Dec. 1867.

NOTICES.

NEW EDITION, FREE BY POST.—J
Published and ready for circulation, a new edi of our Illustrated Catalogue enlarged and improved, se free by Post on application.
SOUNDY & CO.

DOLLOND'S.

DOLLOND'S TELESCOPES.

DOLLOND, 59, St. Paul's Churchyard, London. Established upwards of 100 years. Optician to the Queen, the Admiralty, India Office, Trinity House, and Royal National Life Boat Institution. Manufacturer of Achromatic Telescopes (invented by his ancestor in 1758), Binoculars, Microscopes, Spectacles, and Mathematical Instruments of best quality. Catalogues on application. The public are cautioned against spurious articles bearing a forgery or imitation of the name.

DYE! DYE!! DYE!!!:—ANY ONE CAN USE THEM.—A sixpenny bottle of Magenta Violet, &c., will dye 20 yards of Ribbon in 10 minutes Ask for Judson's Simple Dyes

Magenta.	Green	Canary	Purple.
Mauve.	Orange.	Cerise.	Blue.
Violet.	Crimson.	Black.	Pink.
Scarlet.	Brown.		

Price Sixpence per bottle.

These Dyes will be found useful for Dyeing articles Woollen or Silk manufacture; also Feathers, Fibres, Grasses, Seaweed, Ivory, Bone, Wood, Willow Shavings, Paper; for tinting Photographs, and for Illuminating. May be had of Chemists in the United Kingdom and Colonies. Wholesale of Patent Medicine Vendors.

BEAUTY! VARIETY! LUSTRE!
JUDSON'S CELEBRATED
DYE POWDERS AND CRYSTALS
are soluble in hot water, and do not spot.

Victoria, Rose, Magenta, and Violet 1s. 6d. per oz. bottle

Roseine.	Purple.	Blue.	Crimson.	Red.
Magenta.	Violet.	Green.	Canary.	Orange.
Fuchsine.	Mauve.	Brown.	Scarlet.	Phosphines.

The wonderous beauty of these Chemical dyes is calculated to produce a revolution in the tinctorial art—for the dyeing of wool, silk, cotton, feathers, &c., they are invaluable. The attention of professional dyers is particularly requested. Bottles 1 oz. and 1 lb. each with full directions for use.

May be had of Druggists and Storekeepers throughout the world, or wholesale of the proprietors.

DANIEL JUDSON & SON,
19A, Coleman Street, London.

N.B.—Liberal terms to dealers. A complete list of 100 new dyes on application.

LEA AND PERRINS'
CELEBRATED
WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE,
DECLARED BY CONNOISSEURS
TO BE
THE ONLY GOOD SAUCE.
CAUTION AGAINST FRAUD.

The success of this most delicious and unrivalled Condiment having caused certain dealers to apply the name of "Worcestershire Sauce" to their own inferior Compounds, the Public is hereby informed that the only way to secure the genuine, is to

ASK FOR LEA AND PERRINS' SAUCE,

and to see that their names are upon the *wrapper, labels stopper,* and *bottle.*

Some of the foreign markets having been supplied with a spurious Worcestershire Sauce, upon the wrapper and labels of which the names of Lea and Perrins have been forged, L. and P. give notice that they have furnished their Correspondents with power of attorney to take instant proceedings against *Manufacturers* and *Vendors* of such, or any other imitations by which their right may be infringed.

Ask for LEA and PERRINS' Sauce, and see Name on Wrapper, Label, Bottle, and Stopper.

Wholesale and for Export by the Proprietors, Worcester; Crosse and Blackwell, London, &c., &c.; and by Grocer, and Oilmen universally.

Prize Medal Exhibition, 1862.—Class 26

PARSONS, FLETCHER, & CO.,
PRINTING-INK MANUFACTURERS,
GRAVEL LANE, SOUTHWARK, LONDON, S.E.

Ink for Newspapers, Machine or Press, per lb....	...	1s. 3d., 1s. 6d.
„ for Jobs, per lb. ...	...	1s. 3d. 1s 6d.
„ for Book-work, per lb.	...	1s. 6d., 2s., 2s. 6d.
„ for superior Book-work	...	3s., 4s.
„ for Woodcuts, per lb.	...	5s., 7s. 6d.
„ for Woodcuts extra fine	...	10s.
Coloured Inks, per lb....	...	3s., 4s., 5s.
„ fine, per lb.	...	7s. 6d., 10s.
Copper-plate Ink, per lb.	...	3s., 4s.
Lithographic Ink, per lb.	...	3s., 5s., 8s., 12s.
Varnish, per gallon ...	...	12s., 15s., 20s.

Messrs Parsons, Fletcher, and Co., having directed their attention to the improvement of their finer Inks, flatter themselves that for ease in working, clearness of impression, depth of colour, and brilliancy of effect they are now unrivalled. Their Inks for Common Work are also very superior in quality, and can be made suitable for every variety of climate.

⁂ Export orders will receive the most prompt attention.

MALVERN COLLEGE.

President and Visitor,
THE LORD BISHOP OF WORCESTER.
Head Master,
The Rev. ARTHUR FABER, M.A.,
Late Fellow and Tutor of New College, Oxford.
Assistant Masters.
Rev. C. M'Dowall, M.A., University College, Oxford.
Rev. F. R. Drew, M.A., Sid. Sus. College, Cambridge.
Rev. W. H. Maddock, M.A., St. John's College, Oxford.
Rev. E. Rudd, M.A., St. John's College, Cambridge.
Rev. A. Sewell, B. A., New College, Oxford.
&c., &c., &c.

THIS COLLEGE is conducted on the MODEL of the GREAT PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

THE SONS OF GENTLEMEN are educated at a moderate cost, and THE PUPILS ARE PREPARED for OXFORD or CAMBRIDGE, and for all Military and Civil Service Examinations.

There are SCHOLARSHIPS OF CONSIDERABLE VALUE attached to the College, to be held either in the College or at the Universities.

The Pupils, if not resident in Malvern, are boarded with the ASSISTANT MASTERS, subject to the approval of the Head Master.

Terms for Tuition, £25 per Annum to Proprietors, and £31 per Annum to Non-Proprietors. For Board at Masters' Houses, £60.

Full information on application to Henry Aldrich, Esq., the Secretary, and Prospectuses can be obtained of the Agents of Messrs. SMITH, ELDER & Co., and Messrs. GRINDLAY & Co., in either of the Presidencies.

SALES BY AUCTION.

NUSSERWANJEE, CULLIANDASS & Co.

AUCTION SALE OF BUSSORA WHITE PEARLS.

On MONDAY next, the 6th January, instant, at 2 o'clock P. M., Messrs. NUSSERWANJEE, CULLIANDASS and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, Meadow Street, No. 31, by order of Goolabchund Hurruckchund, on account and at the risk of the first purchaser Framjee Bomanjee Shroff, the following Goods, viz:—

1 Bundle Bussora White Pearls weighing about 340 Chaws.

Bombay, 4th January, 1868.

G. B. GLADDING.

THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 4th day of January 1868, at 4 o'clock P. M., G. B. GLADDING will sell by Public Auction, without reserve, on the premises, by order of the Sheriff of Bombay:—

All that messuage, tenement, or dwelling-house with the appurtenances, situate, lying, and being without the Fort of Bombay, under No. 37 in the Oart called Zanavar, belonging to the Confraria of S. G. S. Francisco, of the Church of Nossa Senhora de Esperanca, and bounded on the East by the house and compound of the General Assemblies' Institution, on the West by the house of John Pascoal D'Mello, on the North by the house of Francisco O'Penta, and on the South by the house of Mrs. Anna de Souza.

Bombay, 4th January, 1868. G. B. GLADDING.

CRAWFORD & Co., 3, Marine Street, Bombay.

USUAL AUCTION SALE.

On MONDAY, the 6th instant, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, the following:—

9 Bales Grey Shirtings.
6 „ „ Madapollams.
4 „ „ Jacconetts.
7 „ „ T. Cloths.
6 Cases Grey and White Dhotees.
4 „ Chintz.
3 „ Cotton Handkerchiefs.
60 Barrels Imperial Pint Beer.
12 „ „ „ Porter.

On account of Dhunjeebhoy Dossabhoy Wadia:—
600 dozen Barclay's stout Porter bottled by Cameron and Saunders.

On account of Samjee Premjee:—
3 Cases Nutmeg.
1 „ Saffron.

UNRESERVED SALE OF PLATED WARE, HARDWARE, GLASS WARE, CLOCKS, FANCY GOODS, &c., By ORDER OF THE MORTGAGEE.

Without Reserve.

On MONDAY next, the 6th January 1868, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, 22 cases of Goods, consisting of [illegible] Cake Baskets, Buggy and Dog Cart Lamps, [illegible] Coachmaker's Springs, patent top, Copper [illegible] fire proof Safes, Tin, Coffee and Tea Pots, [illegible] days' striking Clocks, Crystal Cutwater Bottles [illegible] Papier Machie Tables, &c. &c.

5 Packages containing Tinned [illegible] Pestles.

10 Cases, each 36 lbs., best quality Turkey Sponges, beaten and trimmed for toilet and other purposes.

Also,

An Invoice of Electro-plated Table and [illegible] Candlesticks with Shades, walking Sticks, [illegible] Mortars and Pestles, &c.

SALE OF BRITISH BUILT STEAMER "MANCHESTER."

On WEDNEDAY, the 8th January 1868, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will submit to Public Auction, at their Rooms, the well known Clipper Steamer "Manchester." This Steamer is 256 tons gross, and [illegible] superior Engines of 90-horse power; [illegible] Aberdeen by professional Builders. Is copper [illegible] fastened. It is certified to by John Castor, [illegible] Master Attendant, Cochin, under date the [illegible] December 1867, that the state of her hull and machinery [illegible] and that she is efficiently found in stores.

This is admirably adapted for trading, [illegible] this and the ports in the Gulf of Cutch, having very large deck and cabin accommodation, and it is hoped she may prove profitable to those who may purchase her.

Bombay, 4th January, 1868. CRAWFORD & Co.

Printed and Published for the Proprietor by James Geddes at the Bombay Gazette Steam Press, Meadow Street, Fort, Bombay AGENTS—London, Frederic Algar, 11, Clements Lane, Lombard Street, E. C.—Paris, Messrs. H. and W. Galignani & Co. Publishers, Rue de Rivoli.—Calcutta, Messrs. Thacker Spink and Co.—Madras, Messrs. Pharoah & Co.